Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. | CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863. | NUMBER 125.

Wanted.

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—Board in a [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible]

WANTED—A Scholarship [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent, a [illegible]

WANTED—An Entry C[illegible]

WANTED—A man to take cha[rge] of a Meat Market. [illegible]

WANTED—Girls. A good C[ook] [illegible]

WANTED—A tenant to buy [illegible]

WANTED—A Man familiar w[ith] [illegible]

WANTED.—To Rent, a furnish[ed] [illegible]

WANTED.—Immediately, [illegible]

WANTED.—To business [illegible]

WANTED—Board in a priva[te] [illegible]

WANTED—A situation by [illegible]

WANTED—To trade for W[illegible]

WANTED—A man of good [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a furnish[ed] [illegible]

WANTED—Miss Young, [illegible]

WANTED—For a gentleman a[nd] [illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser for [illegible]

WANTED—Board. Two fu[rnished] [illegible]

WANTED—Rooms for a gent[leman] [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Bo[ok-keeper] [illegible]

WANTED—A situation for [illegible]

WANTED—A boy to do o[illegible]

WANTED.—A premium of [illegible]

WANTED.—A party thoroug[hly] [illegible]

WANTED—A man as Forem[an] [illegible]

WANTED.—An experienc[ed] [illegible]

WANTED—$10,000 on five y[ears] [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $15 [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible]

WANTED—Information [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $150 [illegible]

WANTED—By an intelli[gent] [illegible]

WANTED.—A young man [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a Mont[h] [illegible]

WANTED.—$75 a mo[nth] [illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting Mach[ines]) [illegible]

WANTED.—$60 a month! [illegible]

WANTED.—Linen Trade [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a Mo[nth] [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to se[ll] [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—First-class [illegible]

BOARDING—Gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—A few ge[ntlemen] [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gen[tlemen] [illegible]

BOARDING.—A pleasant [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY [illegible]

[illegible]

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Massachusetts is still a bright examplar [among] the States in all matters pertaining [to the] cause of the Union. A proposition [is n]ow pending to pay all her volunteers [und]er the new call twenty dollars a month [from] the State Treasury, in lieu of State [boun]ty. This will give the soldier exclu[sive] of Federal bounty, thirty-three dollars [a] month.

The official report by Gen. Meade of the [batt]le of Gettysburg, and the campaign [of wh]ich it was a part, was made public [yester]day, and a full abstract of its chief [points] is given in another column.

[Th]e public have not been educated to a [certain] respect for Philadelphia newsgather[ing,] and before anybody goes into fits over [the t]ale of the bloody pirates of Lake Erie, [it wi]ll be as well to wait a day and see the [who]le news contradicted.

[T]he movement against Mobile, of which [our] readers have had frequent hints, seems [now] to have been begun. In another part [of t]his paper will be found an account of [the] sailing of a large expedition from New [Orl]eans under the immediate command of [Gen]eral Banks; and though letter-writers [fro]m below are, from prudential reasons, [ver]y about stating the destination of the [sam]e, no harm can now be done by saying [that] Mobile is the point menaced. We [sha]ll soon begin to hear of active opera[tions]; and if Bragg's rear is not quickly [thre]atened from below, Banks will belie [his] reputation and his men their courage.

[T]he New York Senate stands politically [afte]r the recent election 22 Union to 10 [Copp]erheads, and the House 84 Union to [44] Copperheads. This is more than two-[thir]ds in the one body, and lacks but two [of] being two-thirds of the other. Last [wint]er Seymour vetoed the bill giving the [sold]iers of that State the right to vote. We [ex]pect that such a bill can be passed this [wint]er in spite of his veto. It ought to be.

[T]he situation at Chattanooga is without [chan]ge as far as reported.

From Virginia our news is voluminous, [and] to a certain degree, satisfactory. We [sha]ll feel safe about Lee and his where[abou]ts when we know. The record of the [pas]t campaigns in Virginia has proven the [mo]st striking possible exemplar of the [unc]ertainty of human events and hopes, [an]d our best hope is that the leaders of [our] forces are not very largely acting upon [such] information as that which makes up [the] dispatches.

We are not prepared to see that it would [not] be dangerous for us to sit down at this [poin]t to see the rebellion expire from [inan]ition, to see them give up for very [lac]k of edibles, and surrender because [the]y have no shoes; to make terms to ob[tain] a meal. Famine is a serious and [griev]ous adjunct to war, and the tales of [the] horrors as befalling inmates of [besie]ged towns, of the direful straits [of the] besieged, are among the saddest [recor]ds of human suffering. But it [[illegible]] a new page, if a similar war visita[tion] has really befallen seven broad States, [of] the richest agricultural region on the [glo]be. We prefer not to receive it as a [fac]t. We have a better record of the food [res]ources of the South. Making all al[lo]wance for the disturbances of the war, [the] figures of the census of 1860 are indis[pu]table evidence upon the point of past [pr]oduct. It is not to be believed that even [the] rebellion, dire as have been its effects [upon] the Southern labor system, have so [com]pletely reversed the results. We do [not] believe our success is to wait on starv[ing] out the rebels.

THE GREAT QUESTION ANSWERED.

"When you have conquered the South [wh]at then?" asks some caviller, who, nine [tim]es out of ten, would only need to be [sli]ghtly dissected to develope a rebel kin[ship]—"What are you going to do with [the] labor question. You cannot raise cot[ton] without slave labor. The nigger wont [wo]rk unless you wallop him. To think of [wo]rking a plantation with paid laborers [is r]idiculous, ha! ha! ha!" And the laugh [go]es echoing back along the past, where it [is] mingled with the clink of fetters and [the] crack of whips, and the bay of blood[h]ounds, and all the infernal machinery of [the] man-seller's craft, gives sound gleefully [to] the assumed dilemma.

But an answer has come that puts the [st]amp of falsehood upon this assertion, [w]hich opens a better humanity for those [w]ho are waiting to receive it, and sets the [se]al of condemnation on those whose de[str]uction has deserved it. Adjutant Gen[er]al Thomas' Report is the answer to the Emancipation Proclamation. The lat[te]r went all throughout the South bidding the black men come [ou]t of their house of Bondage to Freedom [an]d Free Labor under the Union. And [m]ark the answer, "*We are coming.*" These few thousand freedmen, laboring on [th]e leased plantations of the Lower Mis[si]ssippi, have, in all their ignorance and [de]gradation, been the representatives of their race in the solution of the labor question in the South.

They have solved it. Figures tell con[cl]usively the promising results attained, in [a] single unfavorable season, in money real[iz]ed to the Government; in cotton added [to] the supply of that staple; in wealth to [th]e lessees; in support and independence [to] the freedmen. And a discrimination is [n]oted, that Northern men will not be [s]low to mark. The advantage is with them, all other things being equal, from the readier confidence and helpfulness awarded by these freedmen to Northern employers. The report of Adjutant Gen. Thomas is the earliest of a complete field victory in this war. It records the most signal defeat the rebels have yet suffered, in the demolition of their main supporting pillar of falsehood.

THE ILLINOIS COLORED REGIMENT.

There are two classes of appeals that may be made to colored men to enter the army of the Union. With some of them it will be sufficent to urge that the present period is one that rests upon them grave and earnest duties in behalf of their race. The elevation of the colored man has commenced by lightening and removing many of the weights that have held him down. It is for him to rise. There is no nobler way that he can earn a place among citizens than by ranking himself among the defenders of the land. If "Am I not a man and a brother?" failed to win all the weight that belonged to it, "Have I not fought for the Union?" will be an appeal no American heart can forget. The enrollment of the colored race, North and South, cannot for their own sake be too extensive and thorough. This will order and discipline be [illegible] through the whole mass, and the freedmen in no other way so well can be prepared for their new estate.

But there are abundant lesser and individual reasons why men of color in Illinois should go gladly into the ranks. To one [illegible] of these two classes of inducements they are already liberally re[illegible]. Col. John A. Bross is making [illegible] in the enrollment of the [illegible] Colored Regiment, now going into [camp] at Quincy. The chief [illegible] of the black [illegible] embattled against the armies of the Union. There is a poetic justice in their receiving the *coup de grace* from the race for whose perpetuated enslavement this rebellion was undertaken. Let the Illinois Colored Regiment be filled promptly. From the material already pouring in it will be a regiment of unsurpassed excellence. Fill up the columns.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

OUR MORRIS ISLAND LETTER.

Progress of Land and Naval Operations.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 1st, 1863.

Somewhat of life and activity has animated us since the 26th ult., on which day the fourth bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and up to the present hour has been tolerably steady and well sustained. The heavy guns which have been put in position in Gregg and Wagner have been working excellently, although there have been some accidents resulting from three 200-pounders and two 100 pounders having burst since our batteries opened. It takes but a short time, however, to mount others in their places. The 300-pounder in the new work called "Battery Chadfield," situate between Gregg and Wagner, has been making wonderfully accurate shots, and on the 29th was fired fifty times, burning on that day alone 2,040 pounds of powder, including that used in the shell, and throwing a weight of 15,000 pounds of metal. This, for a single day's work of one gun, gives some little idea of what it costs to make and carry on a war.

The effect of this last attack can easily be marked with the naked eye from the look out, about midway up the Island, and from the extreme northern point the distance from the fort is so comparatively trifling that no glass is needed to mark the effect of each shot. On the 29th, the appearance of the sea face wall showed a reduction in height of at least eight feet along its whole length, leaving the northeastern corner jutting up into the air like some ancient crag which had weathered the storms of half a century. The flag staff was shot away on the 27th, but was quickly raised again, and their torn and ragged ensign still defies us as it surmounts that mass of ruins once called Fort Sumter. The same day found their sharpshooters at work from the fort, but during the last three days the storm of shell has rendered any little amusement of this nature decidedly hazardous. Indeed, a deserter is said to have come in this morning with the story that yesterday there were only twenty-four of the rebels in the fort, but that towards night their number was increased to three hundred.

Forts Moultrie and Johnson reply at intervals to our fire—so far, however, with but little or no effect. Our batteries are now nearer the enemy by a mile, than when first opened, and I am considerably within the actual distance when I state this. The effect of our guns you can easily believe to be very much greater than at any period prior to this; and on the 27th, as 300, 200 and 100 pounders, mortars and Columbiads poured an incessant hail of hurtling iron against their massive target, the clouds of dust and brick which arose above the fort as each shot struck it, told its own story of the tremendous weight and power of our metal. For the past three days, also, the Monitors Lehigh and Patapsco have joined the thunder of their powerful guns to the general din, and the accuracy of their shots has well proved the precision and skill of their Jack-tar-gunners.

On the 31st, the gunboat Pawnee, at the southern end of Folly Island, opened a vigorous fire on the batteries of the enemy on James Island. The thunder of her broadsides was heard during the greater part of the day, but we have not learned the results as yet.

Going towards Wagner through the old "approaches" dug by our men, one is struck by the piled up fragments of shell which have been gathered into heaps since our taking possession of the enemy's works. The weight of metal represented by these collected fragments is enormous. In one pile near Fort Wagner there must be over a [illegible] weight, and scattered along for a [illegible] there are as many as forty heaps, small [illegible] comprising whole shells of every weight, [grape] shot, canister, fragments of shell broken into every conceivable shape, and jagged forms murderous, horrible—their rough edges tell a fearful story of the struggle which was waged along those two miles of beach, of the brave men who yielded up their lives at the call of these [illegible] messengers of death, which now grim and silent lie there, the mute but eloquent witnesses to the carnage which under a burning summer's sun gave to the thirsty sands of Morris Island the hearts' blood of our bravest and our best. Ah! it is these cold details of war, that divested of every shade of romance which a fictitious interest throws around the smoke and thunder of battle—it is these, and such as these, which sickens the heart that contemplates them as it ponders over the misery ever entailed on our race when

"Red Battle stamps his foot, and Nations feel the shock."

On the 26th ult., the 39th Illinois volunteers was ordered to Folly Island, with the 2d brigade, to which it belongs. Your correspondent still remains at this post, and will probably be able, for some time, to keep you notified of the principal matters of interest which transpire at the "front." It would appear that the design is to remove the greater portion of the troops from this island, now that its defenses are completed. We have no wood on here, and all that is used comes from Folly. The cold weather now coming on necessitates some movement of this kind, now that the presence of a large body of men here is not called for.

The story of the rebel ram being sent down from Charleston proved to be a humbug, the invention of some of those fertile brains which seem to germinate with astonishing vigor in the vicinity of all camps. There are rumors of Dahlgren having been relieved from the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, and that Commodore Turner, formerly of the "New Ironsides" has been appointed as his successor. We doubt there being any truth in this although we are willing to fall into any "Charybdis" if, that we can only avoid this "Scylla."

I enclose with this a copy of the new order from [the] department headquarters, which names the several works on this island after the brave men who have fallen here. The battery there designated as "Battery Chadfield" has hitherto been known by the name of "Fort Illinois," called so by the engineers in honor to a regiment who performed a great portion of the work of its erection. Much as we have felt flattered by the previous nomenclature, we will all recognise the propriety of the new designation, as we give utterance to a sigh for the loss of the brave man whose honored name will henceforth grace it. Alas that such purely empty honors are all that remain in our power to bestow upon the immortal dead.

SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The Pennsylvania regiments under Gen. Burnside held an election on the 13th of October last, to express their choice for Governor. The result was as follows:

	Curtin.	Woodward.
Forty-eighth	299	
Forty-fifth	268	14
One Hundredth	208	3
Total	771	17

ST. DOMINGO.—The Spaniards at St. Domingo are having a hard time of it in their endeavors to subdue the inhabitants. With their superior force they will, no doubt, ultimately succeed in conquering the people, but it will be at an expense of treasure and life vastly out of proportion to the benefit to be realized. Spain in St. Domingo and France in Mexico will yet find that it costs much to run counter to the Monroe doctrine.

FROM CURACOA.

The Revolutions in Venezuela and San Domingo.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Curacoa dates of the 22d ult. state that the Venezuela fleet, belonging to the old Government party, arrived at Curacoa on the 17th, surrendering themselves to the commander of the Federal fleet. It consisted of six sailing vessels, one steamer and a number of smaller craft. Venezuela is now in hands of the Federals or insurgents.

Hundreds of refugees were arriving from St. Domingo, who report the insurrection there as spreading, and that the slaughter of both the Spanish invaders and natives is very severe.

Daring Robbery at Manteno.

MANTENO, Ill., Nov. 10.—J. E. Labrie, Esq., of this place, was last night assaulted, garrotted and robbed of a large sum of money, near his residence at Manteno, by two men, one large, and the other quite a young man, fourteen or fifteen years old. It was quite dark, and particular description is impossible. The garotte and a knife broken in the struggle were found and may be seen at Manteno. A reward of $500 is offered for the detection of the perpetrators.

Treasury Matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—It is rumored that Mr. Chase has decided to issue [illegible] legal tender currency, with a view to relieve the stringency of the loan market.

THE NEW ERA IN THE SOUTH.

Can Free Labor Grow Cotton?

THE QUESTION ANSWERED BY GEN. THOMAS.

AN INTERESTING AND SUGGESTIVE EXHIBIT OF FACTS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1863.

The following report has been received from Adjutant Gen. Thomas:

NATCHEZ, Miss, Oct. 15, 1863.

SIR: I recently passed a few days at Goodrich's Landing, La., fifty miles above Vicksburg. My purpose being to ascertain the condition of leased plantations, to what extent the cultivation of cotton has been carried on, and especially to know whether the cultivation of plantations could not be carried on as well by hired freemen as by slaves.

The gathering of cotton is now in full operation, and it may be too soon to report fully the result, but facts in my possession are sufficient for a judgment on the experiment, as previously reported.

The season had advanced fully two months beyond the time cotton should have been planted, which was unavoidable, although the system was put in operation as soon after my coming to this country as was possible.

The lessees therefore labored under great disadvantage in this respect, for most of them had just to run the furrow to plant seed, then plant corn, relying on subsequent time to break up the ground between the furrows of cotton and exterminate the weeds.

The necessity of withdrawing troops from Louisiana to augment the force operating against Vicksburg, left this line of plantations, some sixty in all, without adequate protection, when the rebels made an attack on Milliken's Bend, where they were signally defeated, and made raids on plantations, scattering and driving off negroes and stock.

This occurred at a time when it was important to cultivate crops. Some time elapsed before the hands could be collected, and they were induced to recommence work. The consequence was, fully one half of the crops were not worked at all, and in other cases where some work was done the weeds and plants had to grow up together, the ill weeds overlapping the cotton plant.

The army worm attacked all late cotton, destroying from a quarter to half of the crops. Still under all these disadvantages not one of the lessees will lose money, but all derive a profit.

I know that they are satisfied with this experiment. All desire to re lease for another year. The negro lessees, of whom there are some fifteen, will make from four and five bales, up to, in one case, 150; and it is a fact that the cotton they have raised for themselves, owing to its better cultivation, is of a higher grade than that of the white lessees. Some of the negroes have cultivated by themselves and families, whilst others have employed their fellow-freedmen. The freedmen have worked for wages according to the scale fixed upon by the Board of Commissioners, and at a higher rate, I understand, than was adopted in the Department of the Gulf. They have been well and more abundantly fed than they were when held in slavery. Schools have been established upon plantations. Lessees have felt it their duty by every proper means, to cultivate this unfortunate race. As a general rule they prefer working with northern men whom they regard as their friends, to working with southerners, even if their former owners, and I hazard nothing in saying, that the net proceeds on a crop by a northerner who has paid his hands wages, will exceed that of a southerner who has cultivated by slaves, the number of acres being the same in both cases.

Those employed have thus been of no expense to the Government, but have supported themselves and families. They are perfectly contented, and look forward with hope to their future elevation of character.

The experiment was adopted hastily, and from necessity with many misgivings, and I now regard it as a complete success.

The number of bales of cotton raised on these plantations will not much if any fall short of 8,000 bales, giving to the Government the sum of $15,000 as a revenue. The lessees will also pay to the Quartermaster's Department, for mules, utensils, &c., furnished or found on the place, some $100,000. The charge, in lieu of rent, is two dollars per bale, making $16,000. The Government's share on some plantations abandoned by lessees may sell for $150,000. I desire this money, or as much as may be necessary, to be set aside as a fund, necessary to pay the expenses of this year and of the year commencing January 1, 1864. It is a significant fact that while transports on the river have been frequently fired into by rebels, not a single shot has been fired from that line of the river covered by these plantations, extending for seventy-five miles above Vicksburg, which shows the importance to commerce of lining the rivers with a loyal population.

I have, sir, the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS, Adj't Gen'l.
Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Our Recent Successes Confirmed

DISPATCHES FROM GENS. AVERILL AND KELLY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1863.

The following dispatches confirm previous reports:

NEAR FALLING SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA,
November 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Kelly, commanding this Department, on the 5th inst. attacked Jenkins in front of Mill Point, and drove him from his position with but trifling loss on either side. Yesterday forenoon he was reinforced by Gen. Echols, from Lewisburg, with Patton's brigade and a regiment of Jenkins' command, and assumed a strong position upon the summit of Droop Mountain, a position similar to that upon South Mountain in Maryland, but stronger from natural difficulties and breast-works. We turned the enemy's left with infantry, and and when he became disturbed, made an attack direct with four regiments of dismounted cavalry. Our victory was decisive and the enemy's retreat a total rout. His force throwing away arms, became scattered in every direction. I pursued till after dark, his wounded and many prisoners and arms falling into our hands.

Our loss is about one hundred officers and men. Our troops are in excellent spirits, with plenty of ammunition.

WM. M. AVERILL, Brig. Gen.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Nov. 8th, 7 p. m.

Brig. General Cullum telegraphs from Gen. Seamon: Gen. Duffie entered Lewisburg at 10.30 on the 7th. Echols had passed through on his retreat from Averill just before his arrival. Gen. Duffie captured the enemy's camp tents, knapsacks, provisions, &c., one caisson and many prisoners; also one hundred head of cattle. Averill had arrived at Lewisburg.

B. J. KELLY, Brig. Gen.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 11, 1863.

The *State Register* has gone under. Lanphier is no more. He has disposed of his interest in the copperhead sheet to a joint stock company. Alexander Starne, B. S. Edwards, John Moore and Chas. B. Hurst have been appointed Directors. Wm. M. Springer, correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, it is said, is to fill the editorial chair.

Honest Democrats saw the course of the *Register*, and have abandoned it, and it is to be again lifted up by hands of men not less tainted. A larger amount of [illegible] is to be employed and it is to continue its onslaught upon the friends of the Union.

and aiding the rebels by pretended loyalty and harping on Abolitionism.

A man by the name of Short was found dead near Carrollton, on Monday morning, supposed to have been thrown from his horse in a state of intoxication, and instantly killed.

Capt. H. M. Messenger, 13th Illinois volunteers, has been honorably dismissed from the service, on account of physical disability.

Col. F. S. Rutherford, of the 97th Illinois volunteers, who, it was announced a few days ago, had been dismissed from the service for absence without leave, has been restored to his command by the President. His restoration was simply an act of justice, as the dismissal was evidently by mistake.

About 300 recruits have reported during the past ten days. Thirty-seven reported yesterday to Lieut. Hubbs, and were mustered in.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1863.

HYMENIAL.

United States Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has arrived here. He is to be married to-morrow evening, by Bishop Clark, to Miss K. Chase, eldest daughter to the Secretary of the Treasury. The ceremony takes place at 8 1/2 o'clock, and will be followed by a reception from 9 to 12. The bridal party leaves the next day for Providence, where Senator Sprague resides. From Providence their tour will be continued to Miss Chase's former residence, and to other points in the West. The party expect to return in time for the opening of Congress.

MILITARY.

On Sunday last the advance of our cavalry, under Col. Clendenin, of the 8th Illinois, had a smart skirmish with the enemy, and drove them off the field. A further advance of cavalry was opposed by a whole division of the enemy, and we were forced to retire.

Another and more successful advance was made by Gen. Kilpatrick on Tuesday, who dashed through Culpepper, without seeing any enemy. He then passed on through Stevensburg, followed by the whole army. They have not succeeded in finding the enemy, who has retired so rapidly that he has left the railroad from the Rappahannock entirely uninjured. The enemy is fleeing and hard to catch.

The Examining Board, of which Gen. McDowell is President, is in session at Wellington, Del., to examine officers of the army who may be ordered before it with a view to retiring them.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Several persons have called on our authorities, within a day or two, representing the case of our prisoners at Richmond. It is understood that the War Department has promised to send the provisions which are most needed, and, in case of a refusal by the rebel authorities to permit them to be given to our soldiers, retaliation will be resorted to. It may be that retaliation will be commenced at once, as the rebels insist that the rations now given to prisoners are ample, and they will not, probably, consent to an arrangement that will appear like an admission of their having starved our men in their hands.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Secretary Chase has directed that collectors of internal revenue shall not hereafter receive or deposit any funds other than greenbacks.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following promotions have been made in the Pension Bureau: John H. Benton, Indiana, from third to fourth class clerkship; G. W. Kellogg, Michigan, from second to third class; B. Rexford, Wisconsin, from second to third class.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Heintzleman was to-day assigned to the Presidency of the Court Martial lately headed by Gen. Auger, and the latter officer has been assigned to the command of the Department of Washington.

Gen. Foster, it is understood, goes speedily to East Tennessee, to succeed Gen. Burnside, whose resignation has been accepted.

GEN. MEADE'S REPORT ON GETTYSBURG.

Gen. Meade's official report of the battle of Gettysburg, and of the campaign that followed, has appeared. It is dated October 1st, and is only given to the press by the War Department this evening.

Gen. Meade says it was delayed this long awaiting for reports from some of the commanders who were too seriously wounded to furnish them any sooner. He gives a succinct narration of the battle, differing but slightly from accounts with which the public are familiar, excepting one or two particulars. He passes over the first day's fighting without giving the slightest indication of opinion on either side of the mooted question, whether Gen. Reynolds acted rashly in bringing on the first day's fight by attacking the enemy beyond Gettysburg.

Gen. Sickles' advance on the left, which brought on the second day's fight, was made, he says, under a misapprehension of orders; and it was while he was explaining to Sickles that he was half or three-fourths of a mile in advance of the position he should occupy, that the rebels attacked him. The number of guns employed by the rebels in their terrific cannonade on the centre and left, in the last few days' fight, he estimates at over 125.

Of the movements after the fight, and the escape of the enemy, he says:

On the morning of the 4th a reconnoissance developed that the enemy had drawn his left flank, but maintained his position in front, our left apparently assuming a new line parallel to this mountain. On the morning of the 5th it was ascertained that he was in full retreat by the Fairfield and Cashtown roads. The 6th Corps was immediately sent in pursuit on the Fairfield road and cavalry on the Cashtown road and by Emmittsburg and Monterey passes.

The 5th and 6th of July were employed in succoring the wounded and burying the dead.

Sedgwick, commanding the 6th corps, having pushed in pursuit of the enemy as far as Fairfield, a pass in the mountains, and reporting the pass very strong, one in which a small force of the enemy could hold in check and delay a considerable time any pursuing force, I determined to follow the enemy by a flank movement, and accordingly put the army in motion for Middletown, Md. On the 12th of July we were in front of the enemy, who occupied a strong position on the heights of a marsh, their advance being at Williamsport.

The 13th was occupied in reconnoissances of the enemy's position, and preparations for an attack, but on advancing on the enemy on the 14th, it was ascertained that he had retired the night previous by a bridge at Falling Waters and ford at Williamsport. The cavalry in pursuit, overtook the rear guard at Falling Waters, capturing two guns and numerous prisoners.

After reciting the failure of his effort to intercept the enemy at Manassas Gap, he says:

The result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburg, his compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, his withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah, and in the capture of 3 guns, 41 standards, and 16,621 prisoners—24,978 small arms were collected on the battle-field.

Our own losses were very severe, amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying returns, to 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing, in all 23,186.

He concludes by thanking his staff and army for gallantry, etc.

THE SOLDIERS' CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG.

The President and Cabinet will attend the dedication of the Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg, on the 19th.

It is now positively ascertained that the rear of the rebel infantry crossed the Rapidan on last Sunday night. The only rebel force this side of the Rapidan consists of unorganized bands of their cavalry. The main body of the rebel army is known to be now encamped at Gordonsville. Lee is not in command. There is every evidence that the rebels had intended to winter between the Rapidan and Rappahannock. Deserters and scouts report that the forces recently sent from Lee's army to operate against Burnside have been recalled, and will join the main army either at Gordonsville or Charlottesville.

Among the forces sent against Rosecrans were two divisions of Lee's cavalry.

Reconnoitering parties of our cavalry have already been far south of the Rapidan.

PERSONAL.

Senator Wilson is in town, and is going to

Delaware in a few days, to aid in the Congressional canvass there.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial* says an order has been issued permanently relieving Gen. Heintzleman from the command of this department, and placing General Augur, who has been temporarily acting, in the place.

Gen. Heintzleman has been assigned to no new command, and probably will not be for some time to come. There is no reason public for his removal.

The President, seconded in his efforts by Col. Huffman of the Exchange Bureau here and Gen. Meredith, the commissioner, is instituting earnest measures for the relief of our sufferers in Richmond. The clothing which we have forwarded them has reached them, and the rebels have promised faithfully that everything else will be delivered. It is now proposed to send them the necessaries of life in the provision line.

Gen. Meredith will forward anything, for the present, to any prisoner in Richmond, civil or military, along with the bundles forwarded by the Government.

An effort will also be made to see if the rebels will not parole the men held by them for exchange if they can't feed them.

No one can see why they should starve them to death when it is so easy to parole them.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A Washington, special to the New York *Tribune* says: "From Chattanooga we learn that an expedition of the 143d New York and the 26th Wisconsin regiments of General Schurz's division of the 11th corps, under Lieutenant Colonel Asmussen, went up the Branch Railroad from Shell Mound to Gordon's coal mines, and recaptured a locomotive and two freight cars. The railroad on the southside of the Tennessee is again open as far as Running Waters, and transportation gained for supplies."

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11, 1863.

The radicals are now ahead 400 on election returns, taking copperhead count on the home vote, and adding the soldiers' votes, and taking a few counties not heard from, as going the same as last year. There are 7,000 soldiers' votes yet to be heard from, and after allowing a deduction for informal returns and illegal votes, the radicals are sure of at least 3,000 majority on the State ticket.

Guerillas have reappeared on the Rolla and Springfield road, robbing a wagon train on Sunday, near Lebanon.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Nov. 11, 1863.

Gov. Swift, while in Washington, obtained the promise of a Government hospital for this State. It will be located at Winona. The Governor will publish in the morning papers an admirable proclamation setting apart the 26th as a day of thanksgiving.

Senator Ramsey leaves for Washington to-morrow. The remainder of our Congressional delegation have preceded him.

Our quota under the last 300,000 call will be 2,600.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Nov. 11, 1863.

The steamers Liberty and Des Arc, from below, to day, bring Memphis dates of the 9th. They contain nothing important.

By the O. G. Baker, from Paducah, I learn that guerillas still prowl around that vicinity, conscripting, robbing, burning, and committing all species of depredations.

Last night the whole population were under arms all night. Reports were brought in by scared pickets that 15,000 or 20,000 cavalry were marching on the town. In proved a hoax. A man had set fire to numerous brush piles, which were taken for the camp fires of Confederate soldiers.

Nothing later is received from Little Rock. Cairo is balmy and breezy.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.—Richardson struck the Memphis and Charleston railroad six miles east of Saulsbury, yesterday morning. He destroyed the railroad buildings at Middleton, burned two small bridges, tore up several miles of track, and cut the telegraph line badly. The latter was repaired before noon to day, and the former will be in running order to-morrow. Roddy, Ferguson, Hoge, Chalmers and Richardson are all in North Mississippi co-operating to annoy this line.

CAIRO, Nov. 11.—Memphis papers of the 9th have no news. From other and reliable sources we learn that Iuka was burned by the rebels after Gen. Sherman's forces left it. The railroad and telegraph is working all right to Corinth. The stories about their being abandoned are false.

Gen. Davidson left Memphis on the 9th inst. en route for Little Rock.

Fox Burns, the noted guerilla chief, was shot dead by Planter, 18 miles below Memphis.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Disaster to Gen. Burnside's Outposts.

He Loses 600 men and four Guns.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—It was stated several days ago that two of Gen. Burnside's most easterly outposts in Tennessee had been attacked by the rebels, and half of the garrison consisting of two regiments and a battery had been captured. Gen. Grant's dispatch did not designate the exact place whence the disaster occurred, nor did it state the strength of the rebel force, nor the probable number of killed and wounded on our side.

The *Republican* of this afternoon says Gen. Burnside telegraphs that the disaster referred to occurred at Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tennessee. This place is the terminus of the branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and is situated fifteen miles from Knoxville.

Gen. Burnside also states that the rebels captured 600 men and four cannon. He does not mention the number of his killed and wounded.

His main army is where it was when the attack was made on Rogersville, in an impregnable position, and in good spirits, subject to the orders of Gen. Grant, who is perfectly satisfied with its situation.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 11.—In the recent affair at Rogersville, Burnside's forces were overwhelmed by superior numbers.

Burnside has taken over 1500 prisoners since he came into Tennessee, independent of the garrison at Cumberland Gap, putting us far ahead of the rebels.

There are some indications of large forces coming against us but we expect to repel them.

At Rogersville the rebels captured about 500 men, 4 pieces of artillery, and 36 wagons. Most of the captured are of the 2nd Loyal Tennessee, and over 100 of the 7th Ohio.

We hold from Washington, on the Tennessee river, to above Bull's Gap.

FROM BOSTON.

State Pay to Volunteers—Workmen's Strikes.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—In the Legislature, to-day, the Governor's Address on raising and paying volunteers, was referred to a special Legislative Committee, which met immediately after the House adjourned, and a bill was introduced proposing to give all soldiers who hereafter enlist or re-enlist, twenty dollars per month from the State Treasury, in lieu of the bounties now offered.

Action upon the proposition was deferred until to-morrow.

No satisfactory arrangement has been made with the Navy Yard workmen, and the strike still continues.

The boiler and iron plate workers, in East Boston are still on a strike, their employers refusing to pay the advance demanded.

A PHILADELPHIA TALE—PROBABLY BOGUS.

Rumored Privateers on Lake Erie.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—A special dispatch from Cincinnati gives an account of a singular story about two suspicious vessels discovered, yesterday, hovering about Sandusky Bay, supposed to be privateers, fitted up by secessionists in Canada, aided by the sympathisers there and in the United States. The supposed objects is to release the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island and commence piracy on the lakes and pillage on the land. A battery of Parrott guns was ordered forthwith for the Island.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

Movements in the Teche District.

The 13th and 19th Corps Still at Opelousas.

Gen. Banks Leading a New Expedition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Capt. Sherman, arrived at this port this morning from New Orleans, Oct. 29. She brings news of the departure from New Orleans, under Maj. Gen. Banks in person, of the expedition which for some weeks has been fitting out under direction of Maj. Gen. Dana. The number of troops composing the expedition is not announced, but the fleet of transports is quite numerous. The steamship McClellan, Capt. Gray, is flagship, and the fleet includes the steamships Crescent, St. Mary's, Clinton, T. A. Scott, Pocahontas, Northerner, Empire City, Hussar, Nassau, Belvidere, Peabody, General Banks, Exact, Bagley, Zephyr and Union. Several schooners and tugs are also attached to the fleet as tenders to the transports. Three war vessels convoy the expedition, viz., the Monongahela, Capt. Strong; Owasco, Lieut. Commanding Henry, and Virginia, Lieut. Brown. Those vessels are under the command of Capt. Strong of the Monongahela.

The fleet crossed the bar of the Southwest Pass on the morning of the 27th for its destination [Mobile?].

The following orders on anchoring were issued:

Immediately after anchoring on the enemy's coast, all boats will be cleared away; transports in tow of steam-tugs will cast them off, and these towing schooners will haul them up and await orders.

The soldiers will be provided with four days' cooked rations. This will be necessary, as there will be probably no fuel on shore. Their canteens will also be filled with good water, and they will be cautioned to be very careful in the use of it. The men will then be formed, with arms, in good order, and bayonets in the scabbard. They will then step into the small boats and be rowed ashore. Every soldier will be supplied with the full amount of forty rounds of ammunition in his cartridge box, and those who are on board of transports which carry ammunition will carry twenty rounds extra in their knapsacks.

The 19th and 13th army corps are not in the vicinity of Vermillionville, or between there and Opelousas. It is certain they have not advanced beyond Opelousas, and probably they will remain where they are, holding the country already in our possession until something is heard from the expedition which lately sailed from here. There has been no fighting. There are rumors of an attack on our lines at different points of the Bayou Teche, but they are unfounded.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

GEN. MEADE'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1863.

Yesterday afternoon Col. Upton, who commanded the brigade which last Saturday so successfully charged and captured the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station, accompanied by deputations from each of the regiments participating in the assault, presented Gen. Meade with eight battle flags taken at that time. Col. Upton presented the flags in the name of his command, naming the regiments, the 5th and 6th Maine, the 5th Wisconsin, and the 121st N. Y., the latter Col. Upton's own regiment.

Gen. Meade has issued a congratulatory order to the army on the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, and says the President has expressed his satisfaction with its recent operations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The New York *Times'* Washington special says:

The main force of the rebels were at Gordonsville yesterday and Monday morning, making 2:40 time to Richmond. Meade is encamped, waiting supplies. The repairs on the railroad to Culpepper have been abandoned, and Aquia Creek will be our next base of supplies.

Seventeen hundred muskets were gathered as fragments in the recent fight, most of them bearing the stamp of 1863, and all in serviceable condition. Two of the cannon captured were 10 pound Parrotts, and two 12 pound Napoleons, with caissons and all complete.

A Union scout just from Richmond and other parts South, reports Lee actually in command of Bragg's army, and Bragg, though nominally chief, is Lee's subordinate. He says it was decided a few days since, at a rebel Cabinet session, to abandon Virginia on the first intimation of Meade to advance upon Richmond.

Fifty-eight more prisoners were brought up to-day. All the prisoners will soon be transmitted to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie. This would indicate that a resumption of exchange is as far off as ever.

A Washington special to the *World* says:

There has been a fresh disposition of our forces for strategical purposes, but otherwise everything is quiet. There has been very little skirmishing with rebels south of Culpepper, and according to all accounts it is by no means certain that all the rebel army is across the Rapidan, as reported.

Gen. Buford made a reconnoissance yesterday towards Everittville and came upon a portion of the rebel Gen. Wilcox's division, and after a sharp skirmish compelled them to fall back. Darkness prevented pursuit.

Our troops do not occupy Fredericksburg nor Falmouth, Kilpatrick's cavalry only having visited there one day before our advance.

If the rebels maintain their position between Culpepper and the Rapidan, it is quite probable that a battle may be yet fought. This is Lee's chosen battle ground, according to his official report of our advance a few weeks since. The impression is general in the army that all of his forces will yet cross the Rapidan, notwithstanding their partial halt on this side.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says:

From the front we have the following, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Monday night: Buford's cavalry division returned from its reconnoissance to Culpepper at noon to-day, having driven the enemy before them down Sulphur Springs to within a mile of Culpepper. A portion of the enemy's infantry, with artillery, was encountered last night about sunset, near Culpepper, and in skirmishes which ensued we sustained a loss of about twenty-five killed and wounded—but a small proportion killed. In the opinion of officers accompanying the reconnoissance, the main body of Lee's army will not be met this side of the Rapidan, although a portion of their troops occupied Culpepper.

Scouts from the front report Kilpatrick as having thoroughly reconnoitered the country from the forks of the rivers to north of Culpepper. The report that he has surprised and captured 400 prisoners at Elgford lacks confirmation.

Dispositions of our forces have been carefully made with reference to the possibility of any attacks on our flanks or rear.

A violent snow squall occurred yesterday and to-night. The weather is quite cold, but the roads are in good condition and the troops in [good] spirits.

The [*Herald*] has the following: Headquarters [Army] of the Potomac, November 10.—Yesterday two squadrons of the 1st New York dragoons, under command of Captain Jacob W. Knapp, attached to Buford's division, left the command at Mud Run to reconnoitre the country in the wake of the retreating rebels. They proceeded to Culpepper, charged through the town, driving twice their own number of rebels before them, rested themselves and horses while they took fifteen prisoners, and then returned with their trophies to Brandy Station. We hold Culpepper to-day, and our lines extend to the Rapidan below. The railroad will be completed to Bealton to-night. The road will be repaired as fast as the army advances.

All is quiet in front to-day, the rebels having gone to the south side of the Rapidan.

The army was put in motion, and the pursuit continued by the infantry to Brandy Station and by the cavalry beyond. Maj. Gen. Sedgwick reports officially the capture of four guns, eight battle flags and over 1,500 prisoners. Gen. French took over 400 prisoners. Gen. Sedgwick's loss was about 300 killed and wounded; French's loss, about 70. The conduct of both officers and men in each affair was most admirable.

(Signed) GEO. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The *Herald* has the following:

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Nov. 9.—We hear of no fighting to day, but parties just arrived report the passing of about 700 prisoners, captured in the vicinity of Culpepper. This makes our captures 2,500.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—A gentleman from the Army of the Potomac, yesterday, says the position of both forces is believed such that our reconnoissances may at any time lead to a general engagement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The general position of the Army of the Potomac is mainly unchanged. Gen. Buford, yesterday, passed through Culpepper and reconnoitered the enemy's position on the Rapidan. From the [illegible] and havoc piled up in the fo's [illegible] camps, it appears that there was no [illegible] scarcity of the necessaries of life in Lee's army. Sugar was 12 1/2 cents per pound, flour, 10 cents; beef, 10 cents; and bacon, $1.00. Salt was regularly issued to horses and mules.

Ewell's and Hill's corps was on a line parallel to the Rappahannock, on Saturday, the right resting below Kelly's Ford, and next near Rixeyville, on the Aestaris River.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The following was sent to headquarters here the day after the recent engagements:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, VA.,
November 8—9:40 p. m.

To Major General H. W. Halleck:

This morning, on advancing from Kelly's Ford, it was found that the enemy had retired during the night. The morning was so smoky that it was impossible to ascertain, at Rappahannock Station, the position of the enemy, and it was not till the arrival of the column from Kelly's Ford that it was definitely known that the position at Rappahannock was evacuated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* army correspondent says:

Gen. Buford returned on Monday night to the vicinity of Brandy Station, having advanced to within four miles of Culpepper, where he met, on Sunday night, Wilcox's corps of Hill's division, with whom he had a sharp fight lasting two hours. He drove the rebels some distance and picketed the ground, but, being short of forage and supplies, he returned to the main body of the army. In this fight Lieut. J. A. Stevens, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, was wounded.

The first brigade, under Col. Chapman, of the 3d Indiana cavalry, was principally engaged, sustaining a loss of about 50 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unknown. They left five dead on the field. They buried several men and carried off many wounded.

On Monday morning the rebels retired towards the Rapidan. Buford, before returning, sent a detachment to Culpepper Court House, who found no rebels in that vicinity.

The supposition is that all of Lee's army is across the Rapidan. They occupy Pony Mountain, a short distance beyond Culpepper and to the left of the railroad, as a signal station, whence they can observe the movements of our army to advantage.

Gen. Buford found the railroad uninjured to Culpepper, and it was believed to be in good condition to the Rapidan.

The Discharge of Minors from Military Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The official *Army Gazette* says: The assertion made in several of the daily newspapers that the Secretary of War has communicated through the Adjutant General a modification of the order in reference to the discharge of minors from military service by civil courts, is founded in error. No such modification has been made as communicated.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The ship Aquila, from New York, has arrived. The market is quiet; the rush of fall trade seems over.

A large mass meeting was held at Music Hall last evening to make provisions to increase the contributions to the National Sanitary Commission. Governor Low presided. Starr King, William T. Coleman and others made addresses.

The warmest appeal from Henry W. Bellows was received by telegraph and read, and a committee appointed to canvass the city and State and endeavor to raise $60,000 monthly.

The town of Brandy City, Sierra county, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 6th; loss $30,000.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention proved that juries may find verdicts in criminal cases by a three fourths majority until the Legislature requires a unanimous vote.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

[From the North American, 9th.]

Wool has been more active with large sales, and some [illegible] lbs. mostly fl ece, have been taken at a further advance, prices ranging from [illegible] cts, mostly at [illegible]. [illegible] There is more coming in from the west, and the market closes firm but quiet.

MARRIED.

In this city, at St. [illegible], on the 10th, by the Very Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] and MARY C. [illegible], formerly of [illegible], Iowa.

DIED.

In this city, on Tuesday, November 10th, HOWARD T. VAUGHAN, aged [illegible] years. Funeral [illegible], on Newberry street, on Thursday, Nov. 12th, at 1 P. M.

New Advertisements.

MACKEREL.—1,000 Packages Superior new BAY MACKEREL. One's and Two's in Barrels, Half Barrels and Kits on hand and arriving. For sale low by GRACE & CO., [illegible] South Water street.

NASHVILLE CITY MILLS.—We are now prepared to supply the CITY TRADE with this Superior Brand of White Winter Wheat [illegible]. GRACE & CO., Sole Agents, [illegible] South Water st.

AIR HEATING FURNACES, (BEECHER'S PATENT.) AT BEECHER & PARKER'S, 29 MADISON STREET.

CLARK'S SEWING MACHINE, 104 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Still plain, simple, easy to manage, and durable. The BEST machine extant FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK. Agents wanted. C. M. PRESTON.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, two miles east of Grand Rapids, Mich., with 30 acres of improved land. [illegible] Apply to HENRY & SLOCUM, [illegible] Dearborn street.

I WISH TO DISPOSE OF Two Iron 18 or 20 inch Pullys, One Iron 22 inch Pully, One Wood 40 inch Pully, 50 or 60 feet of Belting, One "Arnold's" Corn Mill, 10,000 Bricks, in wall, laid in doors. Any one wanting the above can purchase at a low figure. Address "PULLY & BRICKS," Tribune office.

3,418 SACKS GROUND ALUM SALT AT AUCTION. For account of whom it may concern, THURSDAY, November 12, at 2 o'clock, at Sanborn & Slagor's old Packing House, No. 342, 344 and 346 North Water-st., Without reserve for cash, 3,418 sacks Ground Alum Salt. To be sold in lots of 100 to 500 sacks. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE FIRM OF U. H. KELLOGG & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. U. H. Kellogg will adjust the business of the late firm. THOS. B. JAMES. [illegible] Chicago, Nov. 2, 1863.

IMPORTANT TO ARTISTS!! PROF. WALLACE and DR. MCPHERSON Have taken rooms at No. 84 Washington street, where they will be happy to see all [illegible] Nitrous Oxyde [illegible].

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SALE. [illegible] S. T. GRANT & BRO., [illegible] West Lake street.

CHICAGO UNION REFINERY. We are now refining and offer (to the trade only) our SUGAR HOUSE AND AMBER SYRUPS (in barrels and kegs) which are of superior quality and can be relied upon as STANDARD GOODS. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN COLOR AND BODY. BENDER & BRUSS, Proprietors. C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., Agents, 211 & 213 South Water street.

ONE TUN.—Over one tun of BEADS, For sale to the trade only, at [illegible] WHOLESALE TOY HOUSE, 120 Lake street.

STEAM TO AND FROM EUROPE. The Steamship "GLASGOW," of the L. N. Y. & P. S. S. Co., will leave New York for Liverpool and Queenstown NEXT THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, at 12 o'clock noon. RATES OF PASSAGE—First Class, $80; Third Class $35, payable in United States currency. Tickets can be bought here from Liverpool or Queenstown to Chicago [illegible]. Apply to F. A. EMORY, General Agent, [illegible] Clark street, [illegible].

ENVELOPE WAREHOUSE, No. 128 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. I have on hand and am receiving daily the largest and best assortment of Envelopes ever brought to this market, which I will sell by the Box or in larger quantities [illegible]. Orders taken to manufacture any odd sizes on short notice. LOT C. WHITTLESEY.

New Advertisements.

TREASURY NOTES. Owing to the large amount of Treasury Notes being absorbed by investments in 5-20's, we will at present sell Exchange on New York for them at PAR. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS, Cor. of Clark and South Water Sts.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED IN PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, Decorations, Etc., E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

BEDDING, The most Complete Stock in the City. Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters, Etc., Feather Beds, Pillows, Etc. The only place in the city to get Steam Cured Feathers, Free from Bad Odor. WINDOW SHADES Fixtures and Trimmings. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. MANUFACTURED BY DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO. THIS IS THE PREMIUM SAFE OF AMERICA. FOR SALE BY F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVE BATTALION. NOTICE. Every member of this Corps must report at their Armory on or before Monday next at their own [illegible]. The Battalion Muster Roll Will be opened for One Hundred new members to form at that time, and become members of this Corps. All must reside in the city, and must be at least [illegible] and not be more than five feet [illegible] inches in height or under 18 or over 35 years of age. Per order of E. L. BRAND, Major Commanding.

GROCERIES. C. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 16 & 18 STATE STREET.

HARMON, GALE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, No. 53 Lake Street, CHICAGO. We invite attention to our large and well assorted stock now in store.

THE PLACE TO BUY IS AT CARPET HALL. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, Curtain Goods, WINDOW SHADES, BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, OF ANY KIND. HOLLISTER & WILKINS 135 & 137 LAKE STREET.

THOMAS TRIPP, Dealer in Lewis' Celebrated Patent Perpetual CALENDAR CLOCKS! The best in the world and warranted! NO. 13 CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE, CHICAGO.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil 275 LAKE STREET.

GEO. G. POPE Wholesale Lamp and Oil Dealer, 100 CLARK STREET.

New Advertisements.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Proprietor, Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts. MANUFACTURE Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead, LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE. Chicago Agency for Collier White Lead and Oil Co. [illegible] Boiled Linseed Oil, [illegible] TERMS CASH. For prices address E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. Distillers, Millers and Others. The Richards' Manufacturing Co. [illegible] IRON CORN SHELLERS [illegible] JACOB HARRIS, President.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—On and after this date we retire from the General Grocery Trade, to devote our attention exclusively to the IMPORTATION AND JOBBING OF TEAS, [illegible] FARNAM, PITKIN & HANKEY. Chicago, November 1, 1863.

CHICAGO TEA WAREHOUSE. AT WHOLESALE ONLY. $150,000 IN TEAS. 73 South Water-st., Chicago. 45 Wall street, New York. [illegible] FARNAM, PITKIN & HANKEY, Importers and Jobbers, 73 South Water street.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, [illegible] SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office [illegible] Board of Public Works.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. WARDEN'S OFFICE, IOWA PENITENTIARY, FORT MADISON [illegible] SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office until Saturday, the 5th day of December, 1863 [illegible] Shop No. 1—Now used as a Blacksmith shop [illegible] Shop No. 2 [illegible] Shop No. 3 [illegible] Shop No. 4 [illegible] Shop No. 5 [illegible] [illegible] Commissioners.

LABRADOR HERRING.—700 barrels prime new SPLIT HERRING. To arrive this week, for sale by [illegible] BUTLER, [illegible] Board of Trade Building.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 225 LAKE STREET, Wrought Iron Pipe & Boiler Flues BRASS AND IRON FITTINGS. Steam and Water Gauges, Valves, Cocks, Whistles, &c. GIFFARD'S INJECTORS AND WORTHINGTON'S STEAM PUMPS. Rubber and Leather Belting, Packing Hose, &c. Hot Water and Steam Heating Apparatus.

100 brls. New Cider. Lattimer's celebrated Cider Vintage 1863, pure and sweet. [illegible] W. H. ALLEN, [illegible] South Water street. P. O. Box [illegible].

CHINESE AND JAPANESE Goods and Sea Shells. On free exhibition and private sale for a FEW DAYS MORE ONLY, in the salesrooms of Wm. A. Butters & Co., Nos. 38 [illegible] Dearborn Street, corner of Washington. This is A RARE CHANCE. An auction of this valuable stock will take place again on Friday and Saturday evenings, the 13th and 14th to [illegible]. CAPT. JAY & CO., Oriental Agents.

AURORA SEMINARY. WINTER TERM Opens December 14th, 1863. [illegible] For circulars, address Rev. G. W. QUEREAU, A. M. Aurora, Ill.

600 Bbls. NEW YORK STATE APPLES. CHOICE SELECTED WINTER FRUIT. To arrive by Lake about Nov. 15th, 1863. [illegible] SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, [illegible] South Water street.

OTTO H MATZ, Architect & Superintendent, 122 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Wanted, on the West Side, one large room, or parlor and bedroom, with board, for gentleman and wife. Address "D. A." at this office.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging at [illegible].

BOARDING.—First-class board, and rooms can be obtained in a private family, [illegible].

To Rent.

TO RENT—Dwelling House 118 East Adams street. [illegible]

TO RENT—Hotel to rent, on Canal street one block west of the Fort Wayne [illegible]

TO RENT—House on Old street, between Indiana and Prairie avenues. [illegible]

TO RENT.—House to rent and Furniture for sale, on Calumet avenue, [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Near the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, a small Note Book. [illegible]

LOST—A Dark Green Portemonnaie [illegible]

LOST—A Ring. Five Dollars Reward. [illegible]

LOST.—$25 Reward. Lost $175 [illegible]

LOST.—Taken from our Packing [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862.

SECESSIONISM IN LOUISIANA.

Perhaps our readers have seen, in the Copperhead journals, some accounts of the willingness of the people of Louisiana to come back into the Union, and some accounts, also, of the "tyranny" and "despotism" of the Administration in stubbornly refusing to gratify their wishes. The New York *Tribune*, in its New Orleans correspondence of Oct. 30th, related a second or third instalment of these pathetic innocents, which is of a piece with the others that have preceded it, and we conclude the narrative for the purpose of showing what the Union party of the Southern Copperhead N. and how blameable the Government at Washington is to be considered for not yielding to their whining:

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 29th, says the story, there appeared in the morning papers of New Orleans an "Address to the Citizens of Louisiana," calling upon them to meet on Monday, Nov. 3d, to elect Members of Congress, State and Parish officers. This card was signed J. Q. A. Fellows, (as Secretary) W. W. Pugh, as President; and Dr. E. Amos, as Vice President—all notoriously sympathizing with the rebellion. It allowed only three working days between the issuance of the call and the time of voting; it carried with it, however, not only the names of candidates to be voted for, but a statement of the qualification of electors; but no places of election were designated. The Secretary, &c., above named, were self-constituted commissioners of elections, to whom returns were to be made, and their certificates were, of course, to be authoritative. This "is a proceeding sufficiently impudent, all our readers will say, for a few private citizens to be engaged in; but the crowning act of audacity was the sending of the call an! the accompanying documents, to the Free State Committee, and asking their co-operation in this most open and bare-faced swindle. Very properly, that Committee, believing that three days' notice of a State election would hardly suffice to warn the voters in distant parishes of what was going on; that the statement of the qualifications of electors without reservations would be an openly disloyal, or those who refused to take the oath of allegiance, was insufficient to protect Union interest; that the self-appointed commissioners of elections, all quasi secessionists, and all proposing to exercise an important and delicate trust without responsibility to any authority whatever, would not be the safest hands in which to repose the welfare of Louisiana so far as it is connected with the General Government; and that the Constitutional Convention, a call for which is out, would be sufficient to take care of the State, peremptorily declined to accept the invitation, and plainly told the plotters that they were exceeding their authority. And here the tale ends. Nothing further has been heard.

But we heard nothing in saying that the election, thus called and thus engineered, will be held; that a few votes, and those mainly in parishes well known for their disloyalty, will be cast; that these Commissioners will grant their certificates to certain men who will claim to be members of Congress; that, when Congress meets, the claimants will be rejected by the House, and that the Copperhead journals, without care for the truth, for patriotism, for common decency even, will make the very heavens ring with denunciations of the Black Republican party, the Black Republican President, and the Black Republican majority in Congress, for their heartless perfidiousness and obduracy in keeping poor, injured Louisiana out in the cold. Mark the prediction!

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Elsewhere, we print a long and detailed letter from the New York *Tribune*, touching the removal of Gen. Rosecrans. The writer—"Agate,"—is a well informed and reliable man, far removed from the class of sensation correspondents who never lay claim to truth, and whose end is only to provoke excitement. His letter may be looked upon as stating the case of the Administration against Rosecrans, with such defense as the conduct of the latter is capable of. It gives a full and clear statement of the inception, rise, progress, and culmination of the difficulties between the General and the War Department. The stories of drunkenness, opium eating, epileptic fits, mental disease and religious depression, are set down as malicious fabrications, while the real causes of the removal, as developed in the letter, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. His delay after the battle of Stone River, from New Year's until June, when a movement of his army would have relieved our forces both East and West.

2. Another delay after the occupation of Tullahoma of a month and a half, which gave rise to a sharp and even bitter correspondence between Rosecrans and the Department, tending to widen the breach between them.

3. His military management of the Chickamauga campaign, the grounds for complaint in which will be found detailed at some length in the letter.

4. Leaving the army in the crisis of the battle of Chickamauga and "stampeding" to Chattanooga upon the reports of stragglers that Negley's troops upon the extreme left had been routed.

5. The contraction of his lines within Chattanooga and the abandonment of Lookout Mountain, by which he gave up his communications upon the south side of the Tennessee.

6. The last charge is complicity with Col. Truesdail of the Army Police, who is charged with being a disreputable officer, and a disagreement between himself and Gen. Grant.

These counts make the indictment against Gen. Rosecrans upon which the War Department have adjudged him incompetent for the military management of the Army of the Cumberland and relieved him of his command. We commend the letter to our readers as giving seemingly a fair, impartial statement of the case.

ILLINOIS COLORED REGIMENT.

For that rest to which it has been applied, "Bigger" has been a term of opprobrium and reproach long enough. The exploits of the colored troops within the war has put into the service of the United States, have shown that, in physical courage, in power of endurance, and in elevation of sentiment, persons of African descent are full grown men, entitled, before all the world, to the consideration that their services enable them to claim. We appeal to the colored men of Illinois to drive home and clinch the reputation of the soldiers that have emulated their race, and to prove to their own persons, as their brethren have elsewhere done, that beneath their skin rest the great qualities now needed by the Republic to defend itself against the assaults of its foes. The way is at last open. The opportunity is offered. An Illinois regiment of colored men is authorized, and whoever of African descent has proper pride of race will see that the authorization does not go for nought.

And a word to the whites: Here is a single long opportunity and literally downtrodden race, scattered in the South and parts in the Free States, just beginning to struggle for recognition as men. There is little room in the past way they should fight our battles or buy them free. Prejudice, pride, and the spirit of oppression are powerful forces against them, hope of obtaining a place for their children in the common school system and they are willing to spring to aid! There is great nobility in the position that they make. There is deep right and justice, there some

[illegible] by their fellow-citizens, in their seeking to honor all for the common good. Let them, the white folks, and the black folks, and the colored, not in good words alone, but in deeds, show what they are, what they go for, but in what they are willing to do, shall make them all they ask to become!

EGYPT.

We give the full vote of the recent election, from a number of counties in that part of our State south of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which is now proved to be the classic ground of Egypt, compared with the vote of last year. It will be seen that the vote, notwithstanding the importance of these classic poetic descriptions, is almost as large as that of last year, when State officers and members of Congress were elected. In every instance, with a single exception, the Union vote is largely increased, while a corresponding decrease is visible in the copperhead vote, showing conclusively that a healthy change is going on in the convictions of the people of that part of our State:

	1862.		1861.	
	Union.	Cop.	Union.	Cop.
Franklin	1,177	577	1,177	1,150
Jackson	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jefferson	1,000	1,110	1,000	1,000
Perry	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Clair	5,000	1,000	4,000	4,000
Richland	1,000	700	1,000	1,000
Wayne	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Washington	1,000	910	1,000	1,000
Perry	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	12,177	7,297	12,177	12,150
	4,880		27	

Total vote this year, 19,474. Total vote in 1860, 16,919. Union majority now, 881, Copperhead majority last year, 4,123. Union gain, in eight counties, 5,014. These are the only Egyptian counties in which we have the full vote. We have reports, that Chaklin, Hardin, Edwards, Johnson, Alexander, and several others of the Egyptian counties, have given Union majorities, and we shouldn't wonder if that region of country had really gone for the Union against the copperheads, an event that any youngster in swaddling clothes could never anticipated being a witness of, had he lived to threescore-and-ten.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF OLD TROOPS.

We see in the New York *Times* that the Excelsior Brigade, proposes, through its officers, to re-enlist in a body for an additional three years service, or during the war, on condition that the brigade is suffered to go to New York for sixty days to fill up its thinned companies and regiments to the minimum standard, and then to be put in as mounted infantry. The *Times* is mistaken in saying that this is the first body of troops that has thus evinced their patriotism. More than two months ago, the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Gamble, made a formal proposition of this sort to the War Department, through Gen. Farnsworth; and the regiment is now in daily expectation of being ordered home. And the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, imitating its older brother in arms, has made like offers, and very lately it has been called up to Washington certain that its offer will be accepted. The plan, and it is certainly patriotic, originated with Illinois soldiers, not with the Excelsior Brigade of New York; and for it our boys, than whom none are more deserving, should have credit.

JUSTICE TO A TRAITOR.

Two years ago, the loyal people of New York nominated and elected William B. Lewis, of Kings county, to the position of Treasurer of the State. Last year Seymour and his copperhead party carried the State. This made Lewis uneasy, and he couldn't tell exactly where to go. He wanted to be Treasurer for another term, so he finally concluded to take his cut into the copperhead camp. The copperheads embraced him, nominated him for another term, and the Unionists beat him by 35,000 majority. So good bye, Mr. Lewis.

☞ Except James Brooks, Fernando Wood, and Horatio Seymour, perhaps the meanest and most pestilent copperhead in New York State, is *Archbishop C. Nixon* of Sullivan county. He took it into his wicked head to run for Senator of the District composed of the counties of Orange and Sullivan, which in 1862 gave Seymour a majority of 1616. The result is that H. H. Low, (Union) beats Niven 70 majority.

First Regiment Illinois Colored Volunteers!

The undersigned has been authorized by the Governor of the State of Illinois, to raise a regiment of infantry, to be composed of

COLORED MEN,

to be mustered into the United States service for three years or during the war, to be known as "First Regiment Illinois Colored Volunteers." The regiment will be clothed, armed and equipped in all respects the same as other volunteer regiments of the State.

Application will be made at the meeting of Congress, January 5th, for pay and rations, to be retroactive from date of enlistment, and I firmly believed that provision will be made at an early day placing colored soldiers on the same footing with other soldiers in respect to compensation and bounty.

COLORED MEN OF ILLINOIS!

the Government, at last, has given authority to organize a regiment of colored volunteers. Let the colored men share of the renown and glory being achieved by the white soldiers of this great State. Nothing will overcome so effectually the prejudice and animosity heretofore exhibited against your race, and nothing will do so much to repel the disgraceful black laws as a creditable record as soldiers in defense of Illinois soldiers. Now is your opportunity to prove yourselves valient and patriotic, and worthy of the rights and the freedom you desire to possess. You can conquer the prejudice of the white man that has so long weighed down your people in chains by valor on the battle-field—by devotion and sacrifice for your country, in this great struggle between the powers of freedom and slavery, light and darkness. Now is the day of your salvation. Come forward and prove yourselves men, and when the Union is saved you will be endowed by a grateful people with the rights pertaining to freedom.

Recruiting office in Chicago 205 South Clark street.

General rendezvous, Quincy, Illinois.

JOHN A. BAGBY.

N. B.—Papers in this state favorable to the object will please copy the above, and give it such editorial encouragement as they think injurious and criminal. If the Department had manifested that the services of colored men, as soldiers, would be accepted, and fortified himself at Chattanooga; that Middle Tennessee was cleared without fighting; that Tullahoma and Shelbyville were evacuated without a battle; that Bragg's army was in full retreat, and demoralized; that the rebels had left Knoxville; that Burnside was coming up from Kentucky; that Sherman was coming from Memphis; that Hooker was coming from Bridgeport; that Thomas was coming from Chattanooga, and that Grant was coming from Vicksburg, to form a junction with Rosecrans, and that the army was in good condition and spirit, and the country was ringing with the news of victory, the Administration would have been strengthened, and the Copperhead party would have been weakened in the estimation of the loyal men will be tenfold jealous of his interests.

The irritation and disintersection in the War Department and at the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, which the Rosecrans' removal, have been of slow growth and their origin is to be sought for many months back. Rosecrans came into Nashville, in October, by no means the pole or chief cause of the removal.

Let me attempt to enumerate the sources of this irritation in the order of time:

THE DELAY AFTER STONE RIVER—SHARP CORRESPONDENCE.

1. The War Department was first surprised, then anxious, and at last openly indignant at the delay after the victory of Stone River, which, in spite of every representation of the urgent necessity for action, stretched on to the month after month, from New Year till the last of June. In general terms it simplified thus: Here his army in good condition, he wasted at least five months doing nothing, while on either side of him our armies were sorely pressed, and his advance, by relieving them, would have won victories, not only in his own Department, but East and West, as well. It drew pertinaciously on his failure, notwithstanding the earnest appeals of the President, the War Department, the General-in-Chief and Gen. Grant, to move on Bragg at a time when that officer was known to be materially weakened by his sending reinforcements to reinforce Grant, at Vicksburg.

Out of this failure grew an irritating correspondence with the authorities, which, if not actually hastened, yet greatly aggravated the result. Without quoting (why the language of any one set of dispatches is scarce based) the tone and tenor of which this is a faithful reproduction: Secretary Stanton would telegraph, "I am very much dissatisfied with your long delay, and think, unless you move at once, the country cannot justify your course." Gen. Halleck would write, "I feel kindly to you, General, and have the highest respect for the abilities you have so signally displayed; but be assured that unless you move speedily, you will not understand the effects of this delay, at a time when the exigencies of the service so imperatively demand a movement." The reply would write, "I am very much grieved by your unaccountable delay. I am bound to believe that you, on the ground, are the best judge of what you can do; but you see how vitally important movement is, and you give me no reasons that seem to me satisfactory for your inaction." Stanton would answer, "I know what the country needs, and I know, too, what the army needs. Your last dispatch contained no allegations or pleas excuse. It has never been my habit to move into a place till I could stay there. If I am not competent to command the army in you can remove me; but while I remain in command I must use my own discretion, and move when I feel ready." Such messages as this, did not occur once or twice only, but frequently.

Sometimes it would happen that the War Department, irritated at the General's conduct, and not fully understanding the obstacles with which he was contending, would blame him severely for matters in which it was clear to every one who understood the case that he was not blameworthy. No one who knows his sensitiveness and impulsive disposition need be told how this injustice always lashed him into a fury, and how indignant and bearing it was to make.

This the delay after Stone River, and the irritating correspondence that grew out of it, delayed the initial cause of the War Department's dissatisfaction.

THE APOLOGIES FOR THE DELAY.

It is to be regretted that Gen. Rosecrans did not make to the Department thoroughly understood what reasons (whether sufficient or not) it is now known, he did have for the delay.

At the time the pressure for a forward movement to relieve Grant begun to be felt, he addressed a dozen or more letters to all his Corps and Cavalry Generals—fifteen in number—asking their opinion on three points: 1. Whether there had been any material weakening of Bragg's force. 2. Whether if there had been, it was sufficient for us to fight a successful battle. 3. Whether he, the General addressed, was in favor of an early or immediate advance. On the first point, the opinions were about equally divided; on the second most inclined to believe that we could not fight a successful battle; and every General answered the third by opposing an advance. One of them, Major Commander at that—went so far, after an advance had been finally decided upon, as to say that it would be the fearful and bloody mistake of Rosecrans' lifetime. It was no light thing to attempt a movement with every Department called to be more timid and hesitating than ever.

HOW FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND HELD SIXTY FIVE THOUSAND AT BAY.

Finally, however, on the 24th of June, nearly five and a half months after his great victory, Gen. Rosecrans decided to move. He is still delayed, and it seemed to the War Department, unreasonably; and it was not till the 23d that the army was put in motion. The Department now has the indisputable evidence, establishing beyond a possibility of doubt, that for weeks, if not months, before this movement was made, Bragg's army had been so weakened, by sending troops to Vicksburg, that he had but less than forty five thousand men of all arms remaining, while, exclusive of officers, Rosecrans had sixty five thousand. This evidence, it claims, was either in Gen. Rosecrans' possession or so certain to be in his hands that he should have acted on the supposition that it was for him the main body to be effectable.

But when he finally moved, against the wish of all his lieutenant generals, he handled the army so superbly, and made so successful a campaign, that it was supposed the country and the Department would be satisfied with his not moving sooner. Nothing would be forgotten in the brilliancy of his operations when he did move. Unfortunately, however, he had delayed till the June freshets were upon him. Bragg, retreating by turnpike and railroad, secured, while Rosecrans' army, encumbered with the long trains of supplies necessary to make the flank movement. Bragg was driven from nine miles of fortifications at Shelbyville, and from five miles at Tullahoma, and all Middle Tennessee was relieved without a battle, but the War Department would not forget that but for the delays of which it complained the movement would have escaped the first week, and Bragg would have been crushed in detail of crisis. Thus the foundation was laid for future disagreements and greater dissatisfaction, while no reasons had also been made of the term of Tullahoma.

THE DELAY AT TULLAHOMA—PEREMPTORY ORDERS TO MOVE.

2. Starting from the delay at Murfreesboro, the Department found another ground of complaint in the delay at Tullahoma. It insisted that, if he had not the right, he should have asked leave to go to Chattanooga, and it regarded his procrastination from the 1st of July to the middle of August as the most injurious and criminal. If the Department had manifested that the retreating army had turned, the troops delayed Middle Tennessee, and fortified himself at Chattanooga; that Middle Tennessee was cleared without fighting; that Tullahoma and Shelbyville were evacuated without a battle; that Bragg's army was in full retreat, and demoralized; that the rebels had left Knoxville; that Burnside was coming up from Kentucky; that Sherman was coming from Memphis; that Hooker was coming from Bridgeport; that Thomas was coming from Chattanooga, and that Grant was coming from Vicksburg, to form a junction with Rosecrans, and that the army was in good condition and spirit, and the country was ringing with the news of victory in Tennessee

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

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MISS JANE COOMBS.

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THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12th, will be presented Knowles' celebrated play of

THE HUNCHBACK.

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First Concert. Fourth Season.

AT BRYAN HALL.

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PHOENIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

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Carpets, Chamber and Parlor Suits,

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TRADE SALE OF HATS AND CAPS, AT AUCTION.

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GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44 & 46 DEARBORN STREET

Rich Rosewood and Mahogany FURNITURE,

Damask and Lace Curtains,

BRUSSELS AND WOOL CARPETS,

One splendid Parlor Grand Piano and one four Round Corner Piano,

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IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE

Fine, Old and Modern OIL PAINTINGS,

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LOWER PRICES

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GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA,

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TRUSSES.

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WATER CURE AND HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL INFIRMARY.

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DOCTOR BIGLOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

[illegible] St. Louis, and now established for the last two years at

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GREEN AND PURPLE HAIR

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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[illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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LIVERPOOL.

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[illegible] AKIN & CO.

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[illegible]LLAGAR & SMEETH,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

COPPERSMITHS,

[illegible] Stills and Brewers' Kettles,

And all kinds of

COPPER AND BRASS WORK,

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[illegible] West Randolph and Desplaines Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible] MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. [illegible]

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[illegible] BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

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[illegible]SON'S LONDON KITCH[illegible]

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[illegible] AGENTS WANTED.

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Saddlery Hardware.

SADDLERY HARDWARE

SLEIGH BELLS,

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CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

LEATHER,

HOYT'S LEATHER BELTING.

Condict, Woolley & Co.,

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HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

45 and 47 Lake Street,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather,

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Horse Collars, Blankets, Whips, Lashes,

—AND—

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A. ORTMAYER & CO.,

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Whips, Horse Blankets, Plough Harness, &c., &c.

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35 Lake Street, Chicago,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

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Are now prepared to offer by the package or dozen [illegible]

Hats, Caps, Furs,

Buckskin Goods,

Buffalo and Fancy Robes,

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Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs

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Will receive prompt attention of one of our firm.

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The undersigned have established a Team Line from and to the above points, and will carry Freight via

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Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads.

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Western Transportation Company

AND

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NEW YORK CENTRAL

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THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

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MAGIC TIME OBSERVERS

THE PERFECTION OF MECHANISM!

Being a Hunting, or Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined, with Patent Self-Winding Improvement.

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SILVER WATCHES.

First-Class HUNTING Timepieces,

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Goods sent by Express to any part of the Loyal States, with bill payable on delivery.

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ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—Im[illegible]

[illegible]

FRENCH ZINC PAINT.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

BATTLE OF RAPPAHANNOCK STATION.

COMPLETE VICTORY OF THE UNION FORCES.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

IN THE FIELD, RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, November 8, 1863.

Saturday, the 9th instant, long before the gray dawn had ushered in the early morn, the Army of the Potomac moved toward the Rappahannock. It was nothing more than one of those mysterious advances which result inevitably in the performance of wonders. Having reached Bealeton, the 1st, 2d, and 3d corps took the road leading past Morrisville to Kelly's Ford. About 1 o'clock, p. m., our cavalry pushed against the rebel outposts and drove them upon their reserves. We steadily advanced to Mount Holly Church, and, taking advantage of the surprise we had effected, drove them to the bank of the river. It was now about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Buford's cavalry discovered the enemy in front of Rappahannock station, and our infantry then quietly withdrew, and went about other important business. Here, as at Kelly's Ford, the surprise was complete. The 5th corps, commanded by General French, silently deployed to the left of the Orange and Alexandria railroad; the 6th corps, whose chieftain is General Sedgwick, took the right. At this time the rebels were snugly ensconced in their comfortable winter quarters. New clothing was being rapidly distributed among the different commands. The cloth was of fine heavy texture, manufactured in England, and of a beautiful gray color. General Lee's headquarters was at Culpepper, where he was the cynosure of all observers. Only a few weeks have elapsed since the 5th corps retired through that town. The ladies who had the housework to do since the coming of the "Yanks," could never spare time to appear upon the verandah which adorned the house much more than they. But now crowded to the doors in a manner which Artemus Ward would style "arcnatical," and exclaimed in a lackadaisical style, "Farewell forever!" then, after an awful pause, they would add, with a suggestive gesture that even Mrs. Siddons would deign to copy, "Go, Yankees, flee to your land of wooden nutmegs and pumpkin pies!" When we surprised General Lee's outposts, he was enjoying the society of his fellow-patriots. Ewell was in the bosom of his corps. Brandy Station was his rendezvous, and his nimble footed soldiers were around him. General Hill had the two divisions which had been spared him widely separated, one being on the extreme left, the other having the onerous duty assigned it of guarding Kelly's Ford. At Rappahannock Station was Early's division, of Ewell's corps. They manned the extensive and very formidable fortifications on either side of the river. On the side to the right of the railroad was a strong fort, from whose side issued a long line of redoubts and rifle-pits, which followed the tortuous windings of the stream. Directly opposite, on the other side of the road, was a fort of similar shape, size, and strength, with the same earthworks issuing from its side. These forts commanded the open plain in the front, and guarded all the fords. The rebels had between four and six guns in each, with supporting batteries to the right. The heights on the opposite shore fairly bristled with hostile pieces of cannon. The Washington Louisiana battery held the forts, supported by General Hayes' Louisiana brigade, composed of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th Louisiana regiments. When the nature of the attack was discerned a North Carolina brigade, commanded by Colonel Goddard, was rushed on the pontoons near the ruined abutments of the railroad bridge. Our whole line along the river was now sharply engaged, the loud roll of musketry mingling with the continued roars of artillery. The day was warm, and the intemperate winds blew the dust about in great clouds. Through the woods the old grass was burning, and the black smoke therefrom refused to mingle with the fleecy clouds that arose above our artillery. It was about five o'clock. Low down in the west the retreating sun seemed like a great ball of fire. One section of the field was robed in rosy light, and there was nothing to be seen save the bursting shells and the rigid countenances of the foemen, all begrimed with powder. Far away to the left was perceptible the fiery gleam from the cannon's mouth, and the dancing shadows reflected from burnished rifle barrels and flashing bayonets. In the rear of our land batteries the 3d division of 6th corps form in battle line and slowly advance near their companions in arms. They go to take up a position for the night, and they march in a line of mathematical perfection. The rebels see the approaching hosts, and then batteries open upon them. The ground shakes with the sullen roar of artillery; the ground all over is fractured with explosive shells, and the long bright line unwaveringly advance through six hundred yards of open field, and the eye of General and staff, and of your correspondent, watches them with breathless interest.

"It were worth ten years of peaceful life, One glance at their array."

They are soon safe under the friendly cover of a ridge of ground, and night began to clothe in her sable mantle the struggling foes.

The 1st division, 6th corps, commanded by General Russel, were drawn up in two lines of battle, about one mile from the run. The 1st division, 5th corps, formed the left. The ground was open, covered with a heavy growth of dead grass. Immediately in front were the guns of the enemy, the gunners plainly visible. For half a mile over this ground the 1st brigade, supported by the 2d, which was under temporary command of Col. Edmaker, of the 119th Pennsylvania, advanced on double quick. Two ditches, wide, deep and muddy, had to be crossed. For a moment there was a slight confusion, but the line was soon dressed and they continued on, through showers of grape and canister. Not a rifle was discharged till the men got close to the redoubts. When the last cannon was fired at the storming party they were not ten feet from their muzzles. Sergeant Roberts, of the 6th Maine, was the first to leap into the fort. Being alone, he was ordered to surrender, and had just laid his rifle down when in jumped a score or more of his comrades. Quick as lightning he took up his piece, dashed up to a tall color-sergeant, snatched the flag from his hand, and bore it off in triumph. Another man took an officer prisoner, and became so enthusiastic that he felt a disgust for the prisoner he had to guard. At last his anxiety to join in the melee became so great, that he caught his prisoner by the collar and kicked and pushed him over the ramparts of the fort. A few rebels fled to the river, and one was shot in the water. Many took refuge in the neighboring fort, but they were soon captured. Some pieces of steel rifled cannon were here captured and a brigade of infantry.

Griffin's battery now got the range of the left-hand fort. Shell after shell was plunged into the earthen square. The place, for a moment, was untenable. The Louisiana Tigers withdrew for a moment to breathe the fresh air. The 3d brigade, 1st division, 5th corps, dashed through the embrasures and over the parapet of the vacant fortress. The line was encircling the Louisianians, and in five minutes after a deadly volley was heard, a cheer pealed out on the evening air; the fort was captured, the Tigers caged. Four guns were found in the fort, and the men of the Louisiana brigade, commanded by Gen. Hayes, numbered among our captures. We held the line of the Rappahannock that night. The men slept on their arms. The next morning the rebels were not to be seen. Their pontoons were there but they had fled. In company with Surgeon Sullivan, of the 9th Minnesota, I wandered over the battle field till midnight. Many a man blessed the skillful hands of him who sought them out on the field, and bound up their wounds. In gleaning the subjoined list of casualties I was very much assisted by Dr. Perkins and the surgeon of the 49th Pennsylvania volunteers.

[illegible]

FROM CHARLESTON.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

Terrible Effect of Our Fire.

Rebel Account of the Bombardment.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

FORT PUTNAM (formerly GREGG,) MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 31, 1863.

As a model of ruin lapsing into chaos, Fort Sumter is perfect. For any other purpose it is not available. Hereafter it may point a moral as to the inevitable destruction of any faction plotting against the republic, as it will certainly adorn the most significant tale written upon the historic scroll of the nineteenth century.

With the booming of shells and shots fired from the heaviest artillery yet constructed—with the dreadful notes of the gun magically inclosed in the low, mysterious monitors lying a mile to seaward—with the little weak voices of the captains piping the words of command that awaken the huge engines above and around me, with all these mingles the weird diapason of the awful sea. The tides bring up to the beach their eternal messages of menace. They come ravening over the sands, and swallowing by huge pieces meals the soil whereon we stand, or leave it half consumed to fester in hideous marsh where pools of shimmering water alternate with stretches of black mud strown with the waste and wreck of ocean. In the midst of all, the white heron leisurely settles down among the scanty salt grass, or the reeds of the marsh-creek, and the vulture swoops upon stranded strays of his scaly prey. The only prominent objects, looking south, are the mounds and traverses of our forts, from which come the belching fire and sulphury smoke of cannon. Westward stands the doomed city, gray and grim, like a hoary, impertinent traitor brought to the block, impassive and defiant alike of the gods and of Fate. Northward, the enemy's forts extend in line, on either side of the black, somber Moultrie House. James Island stretches seaward from Charleston on this side, and is continued in the horizon line presented to the eye by Long Island. These are low beaches, dotted and diversified by sand hills and rebel forts, with the uniform background of pine trees and live oaks provided by nature as the fringe of nearly all the eastern coast of the Atlantic, below Hatteras. Not to omit, beyond the monitors, are the blockading ships at anchor, watchful, [illegible] of this wonderful scene of [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] our special point of view two sides of a [illegible] fort. No expense of labor had been spared to make it a perfect work—perfect, according to the lights in military engineering science that were known in the days when it was built. Where now is an indistinguishable rubbish heap of shapeless form and confounded materials, the sharp precise lines of scarp, gorge, bastion, and parapet saluted the order-loving eyes of spectators, critical and uncritical. As the finishing piece to the series of forts wherewith Charleston was defended (Castle Pinckney, Fort Moultrie, and other works of brick and stone,) it must have given symmetry and completeness to the whole. The ships and steam vessels obliged to pass under its guns to and from the city, saluting as they went; the sloops and small craft coasting under its shadow or tied to its base; the glowing, vehement sunshine above it, and its yeasty waves lapping its abrupt sides; such was, indeed, a picture worthy the sight and remembrance of all travellers.

Who of these could recognize it in that forlorn-looking mass of rubbish to which the guns of a justly incensed fatherland have now reduced it? On the extreme west corner, nearest to Charleston, are some faint indications of what it once was. A few square yards of masonry remain comparatively unhurt. Yet even here the parapet is knocked clean away for a space of fifteen feet, at least, and the eye rests on a house standing in line of vision on the shore of Sullivan's Island, beyond the North Channel, that intervenes between the land and the fort. Follow the jagged outline to the east and you see other houses peeping over the top of the heap. Of some you can see nearly one-half from the crown of the roofs downward. Of others only the chimneys and upper shingles were visible a few days ago, and now the cloud of every shot, clearing away, shows you more of their forms, to prove that the mound of bricks is being gradually decreased in hight. The shot and shells pound away at the remains, on an average, one in each half minute, through the entire day. All night long the mortars in our advanced works go on with their pulverizing practice. What structure of brick or stone, could stand such hammering, so kept up?

THE EAST FACE.

But it is on the east face, or sea-wall of Sumter, that destruction has done its work. Here has concentrated the fire of the army and navy. Four monitors, the Weehawken, the Patapsco, the Catskill, and the Lehigh, have, since Tuesday, kept up their awful fire of 11-inch shells. Many of these fall short. Some of them go clear over and beyond their mark. But when and where they strike, the effects are noticeable in the masses of matter that immediately fly and fall from the parapet or sides of the work. A breach has been effected over which a storming party could pass in a few minutes to the interior of the fort. The northeast corner, partially undermined, topples and threatens momentarily to fall. And still do the pitiless conical shells bury and explode in the walls, and the solid 300, 200, and 100-pound shots follow them to complete the overthrow of what the first have mined and honeycombed. How men can live and move around in Sumter is a mystery—it is almost, indeed, a miracle. They manage every evening to fire from the top of the heap, near the westward angle an evening gun' shoulder, and to drop the flag. But latterly even these ceremonies have had to be modified. The sunset gun is only the firing of a bag of powder, whose flash is a signal to the city that the garrison holds out. Wrapping the ragged remnant of the flag around its frail stick is the only salute that can be given to the declining orb of day. The would-be sharp shooters are displaced, and no more crack their rifles vainly at the gunners in our works. The peeping pickets on the base, near the Charleston side of the fort, no longer peer inquisitively and timidly at us. They are all gone into the vaults and fastnesses of the fort, to undergo a process of slow incremation by the crumbling rubble falling ever around and upon them from all sides. An awful and futile duty is theirs—to remain on this memorial of desolation, to suffer slow but certain death, as the exemplars of a fortitude and tenacity unjustifiable by the cause that evokes and exacts from these men the sacrifice of their lives.

About 30 feet it is estimated have been taken from the average height of Fort Sumter, except upon the east, or "sea face," where not more than a half of the original structure remains. The flag staff has been thrice shot away. The flag is pierced and mutilated almost beyond recognition, and the field of white is all gone, only portions of the golden cross remaining. Still do our patient, impassive gunners pound away. Not a cheer is heard. The order and method of a machine-shop is observable around us. Except for the uniforms, you might see in these men only mechanics and laborers engaged in the daily routine of productive industry. Indeed, they are almost as little interfered with by the enemy, as are the workmen in the Novelty Works, or any other great open-air factory in the North. Now and then comes a humming mortar-shell from Moultrie, or Simpkins or Johnson; but it has been carefully noted from the beginning of its flight, and the methodical sentry, calling aloud "cover—Moultrie!" warns the men into their impregnable bomb proofs. Not a man has been hurt all day long. Scarcely any casualties have occurred during the entire week. The surgeons, stretcher bearers, and ambulances are all on the spot. But they are little called for. The enemy's fire always in an inverse ratio to our own, has almost ceased.

Their guns are worn out or burst, or their owners feel the shots falling short, and conclude to save instead of wasting their ammunition. Battery Simpkins, silenced early on Tuesday afternoon, has barely made itself felt since with a few rifle shots. Moultrie fires shells with little effect. Johnson's shots fall short into the mud of the creek. Charleston may at any moment be fired by incendiary shells. As a hint to this effect, last Tuesday a 100-pounder Parrott in this battery put three shells (not containing "Greek fire") into the city, whereof one, exploding near St. Michael's steeple, caused a heavy smoke for some time afterward. In despair of hurting our main works, the rebels fire at our forces on Black, Block, or Bank Island, for so is the place variously named. In reply, the gunboat Commodore McDonough keeps a brisk fire on the batteries in Secessionville, thus harassing the communications of the enemy, who pass their supplies to and from the southern end of James Island through the truculently-named village just mentioned. By many officers the paucity of the rebels' fire is accounted for by supposing that they are massing troops and stores for a descent upon our rear at Stone River. But here they are narrowly watched by gunboats; and Gen. Gillmore, whose headquarters are near this threatened part of his position, keeps under arms, night and day, a large force ready for any emergency.

A LADY IN WAGNER.

Of all the pleasantly incongruous sights presentable in war, that of a lady, with her delicate curved outlines of form and face, and the sweeping festoons of her drapery, in the midst of the grim guns and dirt heaps of a fort, is the most remarkable. While Wagner was hoarsely bellowing at Sumter to-day, an ambulance drove into the interior, and from it descended Mrs. Bragg, mother of Captain Bragg, of Gen. Gillmore's staff. This lady recently arrived in the department by the Arago. She is the guest of Gen. Gillmore. The General, who is as gallant as he is handsome and brave, happened to be in the works at the same moment, and escorted the lady over the fort, explaining to her the interesting features of his work. The fire from the forts was very heavy at the time. Rifled guns of 300 pounder caliber, and all intermediate sizes down to the common-place mortar, were at work. The lady's curiosity and interest seemed to be very soon satisfied, and she left the fort to its distracting din.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS.

The recent high tides have washed away more of Morris Island, invaded the floors of the forts, and swept out of Charleston harbor the much feared and talked of "obstructions." These last float up high and dry on the beaches of Morris and Folly Islands, and are instantly seized by the men and converted into fire wood and tent frames. Four full-sized pine trees, at least 50 feet long, are lashed traversely with spars, at distances of 18 feet apart. These rafts were fastened together, and marked in series by upright poles across the north channel of Charleston harbor. Attached to them were torpedoes, made of lager-beer kegs, fitted with conical ends of wood, and filled with powder, into which a wire was inserted. Behind these were linked railroad bars, some of which, entangled with the rafts, have also been driven ashore. A certain Admiral may still find "lions in his path." But he may depend upon the fleet no farther restraining than commands to furnish him with a sufficient number of sea Samsons to encounter and slay all the feline monsters infesting the waters between the light-house islet and Charleston wharves.

A GALLANT FEAT.

[From the N. Y. Times, Nov. 4.]

Monday night one of the boldest feats of the siege was performed by Capt. Ferris, of the Enfans Perdu regiment. Accompanied by two others, who acted as rowers, the Captain took a boat and passed up Lighthouse Creek to the bay, and then cautiously felt his way to Sumter. He reached the debris unperceived by those above, and was in the act of climbing to a more elevated point when some bricks, used as a purchase for his feet, gave way, causing a noise which alarmed the sentinel, who aroused the entire garrison. The Captain comprehended his imminent position, and succeeded in returning to his boat. In pushing off, the rebels were enabled to judge of his whereabouts from the sound of the oars, and fifty of them discharged their pieces at him, but the bullets fell harmlessly into the water. Himself and assistants arrived safely at Cummings' Point.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

[From the Charleston Daily Courier, Nov. 2.]

The bombardment of Fort Sumter has continued fiercely since our last report. The stubborn and gallant endurance of Major Elliott and the brave, indomitable garrison now engaged in the sacred duty of holding and defending the fort has won for them a glorious name, and will furnish another illustrious page in the future history of the defense of Fort Sumter and the harbor and city of Charleston.

Notwithstanding the terrible and constant fire from his Monitors and land batteries, with missiles of every conceivable invention, size and power, showered like hail from Parrott, Dahlgren, rifled guns and mortars, upon the devoted fortress and its garrison, the enemy has been foiled in his object, and is still unsuccessful in his designs.

During Friday night the enemy's fire was chiefly maintained by Battery Gregg and his mortar on Cummings' Point battery. Sixty-eight shots were fired, but eight of which missed and passed over, making an aggregate of eleven hundred and twenty shots fired in twenty four hours.

At three o'clock on Saturday morning a deplorable disaster occurred, resulting in the instant death of thirteen of the heroic garrison, detailed and posted in the barracks, near the sea wall, in readiness for immediately mounting to the crest in case of an assault from the outside. The melancholy occurrence was caused by a three hundred pounder Parrott shell striking an iron girder in the sea wall of the barracks, [illegible] the rear position was considered comparatively safe, the roof having previously resisted the [illegible]

[illegible]

early hour on Saturday morning, and created a general feeling of sorrow and depression in the community. The brave and gallant men, so suddenly cut off, were mostly natives and residents of this city, and their deaths have brought mourning to a large number of households and distressed relatives and friends. The bodies were brought to the city on Saturday evening, and taken possession of by their respective families. On Sunday afternoon the funerals took place from the various residences of the deceased, followed by large crowds of sorrowing relatives and sympathising friends. The scene in Trade street, where three funeral processions followed in succession, was peculiarly sad and painful to witness. The bereaved families lived side by side.

On Saturday the bombardment raged furiously. A steady fire was kept up by two Monitors, two heavy and two light rifled guns at Gregg, three heavy rifled guns and four ten-inch mortars at the middle battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner. Four hundred and forty-three rifled shots were fired from the land batteries, of which sixty-one missed; eighty-six from the Monitors, all of which struck; and three hundred and seventy-three from the mortars, of which one hundred and twenty missed.

The mortar fuses, we learn, were so cut as to explode the shell a second or two after the reports.

During Saturday night seventy rifled shots were fired, mostly with time fuses, of which ten passed over, and thirty-three mortar shells, of which twelve failed to strike. The fire of the land batteries was directed chiefly at the southwest angle of the fort.

The flagstaff was shot away twice on Saturday, and replaced by Sergeant Graham, Corporal Hill and private R. Swain, all of Company F, Twelfth Georgia battalion. The flagstaff was so cut up that it was found necessary to raise the battle flag of the Twelfth Georgia in its place.

On Sunday the firing was still kept up by the Monitors and the land batteries, and in the afternoon at intervals. The shots were estimated by some to be discharged at the rate of four a minute.

The firing is still going on, hot and heavy, at the closing of our report—ten o'clock Sunday night.

BEAUREGARD PAYS A TRIBUTE TO THE REBEL NAVY.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 209.—The Commanding General feels it his duty to publish to the forces and to the country the names of the stout-hearted officers and men of the Confederate States Navy, who on the night of the 5th inst., assailed and so nearly destroyed the United States iron-clad Steam frigate New Ironsides, at her moorings off Morris Island. Lieut. Wm. T. Glassell, acting Assistant Engineer J. H. Toombs, Pilot Wm. Cannon, Fireman Jas. Sullivan, were volunteers for the service, which they executed with a skill and coolness commensurate with their daring. The country cannot forget their brave endeavor, though unsuccessful, and it will surely inspire officers and men of both arms of the service to emulate them. They have shown what four resolute men can accomplish. The example must not be barren.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

THOS. JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

RECRUITING.—The New York papers say that the result of the election has given an impetus to the recruiting business in that city, and there has been almost twice the number of men enlisted since, than there was for three weeks before that time.

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For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, [illegible]

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

DANVILLE, PA., June 2, 1863.

[illegible]

J. V. L. DE WITT.

[illegible]

WM. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., March 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG: [illegible]

LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE $1.00.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents,

No. 46 Cliff Street, New York.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

[illegible]

AND

[illegible]

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

[illegible]

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of

IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering

From Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions

From whatever cause, either in

MALE OR FEMALE

IT

WILL GIVE YOU

A GOOD APPETITE,

WILL GIVE YOU

STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES

WILL GIVE YOU

Brisk and Energetic Feelings,

AND WILL ENABLE YOU TO

SLEEP WELL.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST

SKEPTICAL.

[illegible]

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

[illegible]

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

[illegible]

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00

Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st., and all Druggists.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

[illegible]

For the Army.

RECRUITS FOR

OLD REGIMENTS.

Veteran Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium.

All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

[illegible]

MEN OF ILLINOIS!

[illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS

[illegible]

310,000 Bushels of Oats,

[illegible]

400,000 Bushels of Oats,

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

355 Miles Double Track.

[illegible]

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

[illegible]

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

[illegible]

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

Fall and Winter Clothing.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FINE CLOTHING,

Officer's Uniforms,

[illegible]

Trunks, Traveling Bags and Valises.

180 LAKE STREET.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

THE CITY.

A CONFLAGRATION AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Six Hundred Feet of Barracks Destroyed.

Government Loss $3,500.

Eleven Hundred Dollars in Greenbacks Burned.

[illegible] one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the officer's barracks of the Invalid Corps—the fire taking probably from a stove pipe—there being no one in the [illegible] at the time the fire occurred. The wind [illegible] blowing a strong gale from the westward, and [illegible] the flames with great rapidity along the [illegible]-like building, until between five and six hundred feet of the barracks in the northeast corner of the enclosure were consumed, together with nearly 1,000 feet of the new fence, just completed.

Among the losses, besides the buildings, &c., are all the guns and equipments belonging to Co. B, except five, and much of the property belonging to Co. E. Mrs. Finley, who had a sutler's store in this line of buildings, lost her stock of goods, worth about $400, and some $1,100 in greenbacks, and narrowly escaped from being burned herself, in the effort to save her property.

The loss to the Government will be about $3,500—the total loss, say $5,000.

As soon as the fire broke out, the prisoners manifested a disposition to take advantage of what they considered a capital opportunity to escape; but Col. DeLand, with his usual coolness and foresight, at once armed additional guards and stationed them at all exposed points, and ordered the prisoners into their barracks; some of the more reckless of Morgan's men declined going, but giving the orders, "ready—aim," the [illegible] concluded it was time to leave before they were fired into, and they scattered for their quarters in "double-quick."

This was an exciting time at Camp Douglas—[illegible] the boys in blue had their hands full to check the raging element, and the raging secesh at the same instant, but they accomplished it with a remarkably slight loss, considering the circumstances. It is only a matter of surprise, that all the barracks on the east and of the enclosure, including the officers' headquarters were not destroyed, as the wind was blowing so furiously and [illegible] heat so intense that the flames were communicated to the oak trees on the opposite side of the street, east of the camp-grounds; and they were [illegible] on fire at dusk last evening. There are no effective fire-engines nearer than Old street, except the little hand-engine No. 9, at the Illinois Central Car Works, which is unreliable, owing to lack in both quantity and quality of hose. There is a great need of a first-class steam fire-engine in the southern part of the city.

No prisoners are known to have escaped but it is possible four or five of those who were at work outside upon the fence, may have made their escape during the excitement.

The fence will be replaced by to-night and the barracks rebuilt with as little delay as possible. In the meantime an efficient guard will prevent any outbreak by the "rebs."

REMARKABLE PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENTS.

A View of the Intelligence Business.

A TIMES EDITOR TURNED SHYSTER.

Louis H. Davis, Esq., appeared before Judge [illegible] at his office on Clark street, as prosecutor for false imprisonment, in the case of Miller versus Sherwood and Rock.

The following statement was sworn to by Miller: Sherwood was an Intelligence Office agent, and [illegible] his place of business on the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets. He advertised that he could get any one a situation—or use his best efforts to do so—who would enclose him a one dollar bill. Miller, who it appears was, at this time, out of a situation, sent the required money to Sherwood, but heard no more either of the money or the situation which he had been hoping for. He subsequently was lucky enough to obtain a situation, through his own exertions, at Lockport, and presently, coming to Chicago, had an interview with Sherwood, who was very desirous, seeing what a smart young fellow this Miller was, in appearance, to take him in as a partner, and do [illegible] in the most approved fashion. It was a bait, however, which Miller was not anxious to bite at, and he returned to Lockport a poor clerk, instead of remaining in Chicago, as the respectable "Co." in Sherwood's concern on the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets. Sherwood, however, was not willing to let the young man remain in his obscurity, and so evidently blind to his own interests. So he wrote him a letter in which he stated that he was driving a prodigious business, and only needed a partner like Miller to make sure of a fortune for both of them. At the same time offering Miller a full partnership at such terms that the young greenhorn could no longer accede to them.

He came once more, therefore, to Chicago, and the terms of agreement were drawn up by one Mr. Rock, who acts as Commercial Editor of the *Times*, and who represented himself on this occasion as a regularly qualified lawyer. The terms were these: That Miller should pay the enormous sum of sixty-eight and a half dollars, and that in consideration of this sum, and Miller's services, the profits of the establishment should be equally divided between the two partners; and that from that time forth, the Chicago public, and all the people of the Northwest, should know the mammoth Intelligence Office as being backed by the redoubtable names of D. B. Sherwood & Co.!

Behold the "Co." therefore, legally established as one of the great business men of the city! In a few days after his instalment, he went to the Post Office to see what letters there were—and found two, with a dollar bill enclosed in each of them. These he carried to the Intelligence Office and registered them properly upon the books: claiming one of the dollars as his share, as an equal partner. To this, however, Mr. Sherwood demurred. He insisted upon his right to both the dollars, alledging that these belonged to transactions which had taken place before the partnership. Miller protested, and claimed that all monies from whatever source they might come, should now be divided according to the terms of the agreement. The result was, however, that Miller had to give up his share, not without giving Sherwood to understand that it was a "swindle," and that he would be even with him.

Some time after, Miller went again to the Post Office, and found another letter with another dollar in it, and still later on in the day, more good fortune of the same sort: both letters being directed to the firm, and not to either member of it. These two dollars Miller put into his own pocket as a set off against the two dollars above alluded to, which he claims Sherwood "swindled" him out of. Whereupon Sherwood accused him of theft; said he sent these two letters himself to the Post Office, as a trap whereby to catch the greenhorn whom he had taken so lovingly to his bosom as a partner! Sherwood had taken care, however, to have Mr. Rock, Commercial Editor of the *Times*, and self-constituted legal adviser to the firm, present, when he made this accusation. Mr. Rock, it seems, is a terrible man, and when Sherwood made his charge—the very remarkable charge of theft against his *own legal partner*?—Rock, assuming the attitude, and the language of a gentleman belonging to the Chicago *Times*, and an impostor who claimed to belong to the Chicago Bar—called upon Miller to own up! told him it was no use his trying to deny it; (which it appears he never had done) told him that he put the money in the letters himself—that he was a Detective in the Post Office Department, and that he had a Constable down below who would take him to prison, unless he would agree to certain terms of compromise which Sherwood would shortly make to him.

All this happened in the office of Sherwood & Co.—Miller, the accused, being the "Co." accused, therefore, of stealing from himself, as his counsel said in Court! Miller, being a veritable greenhorn, and a weak, nervous fellow, was terrified at the terrible Rock, and the idea of the Constable down stairs. He, therefore, told them in his terror, to take all he had, but not to lock him up—it was so very unpleasant to be alone in the dark! He then flung the two dollars on the table, which he had taken, as he said, to balance the two dollars out of which Sherwood had "did" him—telling him he meant to make that matter even, and that he had told him so at the time.

Then Sherwood and Rock stepped out of the office, and talked in private for a few minutes. When they returned, Rock told Sherwood to make [illegible] [illegible]. They then locked the door, and put the key in the pocket. Miller had previously tried to get out of the office, but Sherwood prevented him, and told him he could not go—he had matters to settle with him. It was no use his trying to get out now therefore, he said.

After some conjuring between Sherwood and Rock—the latter sat down, and drew up an agreement—as he called it—to the effect that Miller should give up all he had put into the concern—that is to say, sixty-eight and a half dollars—[illegible] twenty dollars which the greenhorn had spent in procuring office furniture—and a promissory note to Sherwood of three dollars extra, [illegible]. On these conditions Sherwood generously offered to forego all legal proceedings against him and pardon for stealing.

Rock, commercial editor of the *Times*, charged ten dollars for his fee of drawing up this remarkable agreement. Miller had no money, so he paid [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible]

[illegible]

*

upon public liberty. He could prove also that Rock and Sherwood were conspirators against this young man; and that Sherwood had said to more than two or three witnesses, that he wished he could get a partner like Miller every week. It was an easy way to make money.

The final hearing was put off until two o'clock to-day—the commercial-editor-shyster being held under $300 bail.

A Model Packing House.

Everybody living in Chicago, or within several hundred miles of it, understands that pork and beef packing, which a few years ago was a secondary interest to several others, is now one of the great specialities. Last year about 1,800,000 hogs were packed, worth now, say $20,000,000, and the prospect to-day is that the number will be greatly increased during the present winter, and the value of the product nearly if not quite doubled. Twenty millions of dollars is a large sum to barrel up in one article of consumption, but it will be done, and our city will be much the richer for it. There are now over thirty packing establishments in the city, from the capacity of two hundred to two thousand hogs per diem. During the past season, Griffin Brothers, who have been engaged in the same business at Freeport for some years past, concluded to change their quarters to this city, seeing that this was to be the great centre for this class of business. In carrying out their design, they have finished a new edifice which was commenced last winter by another party. This has been done under the immediate eye of the Messrs. Griffin, and, with their experience in the business, has enabled them to take advantage of such new improvements as experience and skill may have suggested. As very few of our readers have probably ever been inside and witnessed the operations of one of these establishments, when in full blast, we will endeavor to give an interior view. The building the Messrs. Griffin have thus prepared for use is 150 by 80 feet, with a lard and tallow house 36 by 40, and an engine room 25 by 30, three stories high, built of brick, and very substantial. It is bounded by Archer Road, Brabard slip, Alton and St. Louis Road and Salt street, in the famous precinct of Bridgeport. It has a capacity for slaughtering, packing and tanking 1,500 to 2,000 hogs; and when the cattle department is completed, 300 cattle per day. The establishment has plenty of yard room for storage and holding cattle and hogs. It will hold easily 10,000 of the latter. Everything is done by steam and machinery, and great care has been exercised to economize labor and time. We will endeavor to detail the *modus operandi* of

SLAUGHTERING.

At the east end of the building is a gangway leading from the hog-pen on the ground to the third story of the building, where slaughtering is done. Up this gangway the hogs are driven and into a small pen capable of holding six or eight. Inside of this pen stands a mild-mannered man, who, as the hogs enter the pen, walks around among them, in a very quiet way, tapping one after another on the head with an iron maul, caving-in their skulls. From this pen they are passed to an adjoining pen, where an equally mild-looking citizen cuts their throats. Two other men then seize them and plunge them into the tank of boiling water. Here they are taken in charge by two more men, who, with short poles gently move the hogs to the other end of the tank, some ten feet long, employing just twenty seconds in the operation. Again they are seized by a machine and raised to a sort of descending railway track, while passing over which they undergo the manipulations of a dozen different men. When they reach the end of the track, they are ready for the gambols. The gambols are inserted, and the hog at once swung from the railway on to an endless iron track, dropping from the beams above. Then they are opened, the entrails taken out, and passed along by the tracks in rows transversely for cooling. At the other end of the room are the cutting blocks, where the carcass, after cooling, is separated into hams, shoulders, middles, mess, prime mess and prime pork, &c., &c. These are thrown into hoppers, and passed into the tanks below, while the heads, feet, leaf lard, &c., are conveyed to the lard room.

PACKING.

In the second story is the barreling room, where the pork, as it is discriminately separated above, is salted, weighed, put in barrels and then passed down a railway to the yard below. This process of packing is well understood by all, and need not be described. The ventilation provided for this room, as well as all others, is perfect.

LARD ROOM.

On the same floor, but entirely separated from the packing room, is the lard room, where the various pieces which go to make up this article of domestic economy, is rendered into a beautiful, white, flaky lard. In this room are three upright tanks of cylindric shape, say twelve by six feet. Inside of these tanks, properly arranged, are coils of steam pipe, perforated. These tanks are filled up with the various fragments which make lard, and steam applied. After several hours, the pure lard is drawn from the tanks into coolers, and the refuse matter, which sinks to the bottom of the tanks, is drawn into vats, where it is again subjected to steaming, so as to separate any lard that may have not been drawn from the tank. The vats are skimmed while steaming, the skimmings thrown into another tank, and steamed again, drawn into coolers, and then into barrels, ready for market. The process by which Griffin Bros. cool their lard, as it comes from the tanks, is very ingenious, and at the same time very effective. It consists of four open tin sieves or perforated pans, forming a column, one above the other. The lard runs from the tank into the uppermost of these pans, and thence through the perforations to the bottom, when it passes into a tank below, and is thence drawn into barrels ready for market. By an ingenious contrivance, a strong volume of cold air is forced through the pans to aid in the cooling process. The lard produced from these works is equal to any we ever saw—white, granulous, flaky, and very pure.

THE SALTING ROOM.

On the ground floor is the salting room, where hams, shoulders, middles, &c., are cured. They are laid in tiers, six or eight deep, and the salt spread on. During the process of curing, the hams are moved several times, and new salt applied. Twenty days make them ready for boxing. One advantageous feature of this room, and also the one above it, is its entire separation from the engine and lard rooms, whereby the heat and impure air from these rooms is deprived of any influence upon the meats whatever.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Griffin Bros have thoroughly protected themselves from fire by having the entire body of steam in two boilers under their command for such an emergency, and the prospect of the establishment being destroyed by fire is very remote.

There are many other important and striking features in this model packing house to which we should be glad to refer, but our room will not permit. Taken, all in all, we regard this as a first class establishment, and we commend it to that success which we feel certain it will achieve.

The Chicago River.

It smells rank to heaven, and to every man and woman's olfactories which approach within ninety rods of its redolent shores. What is to be done with it? That is the question. It is a question, the solution of which must be reached at once. Delays are dangerous, and growing more so every day. Some remedy must be applied. Either the cause of its present condition must be abated, or some new and untried experiment must remedy the evil. As connected with the latter idea, we are going to reproduce a suggestion which appeared in our columns some five or six months since, at a time when our sufferings were not so intolerable. Acting upon the fallacious principal that so often is the rule of otherwise very sensible men, that there is no need of "mending the roof when the weather is pleasant," the article attracted little or no attention from the people, and none from our city authorities. Had the suggestions we refer to been entertained by our city authorities, and immediately carried out, we have a reasonable faith that the nuisance under which we are now suffering, would have no existence, and that Chicago River, instead of being the vilest cess pool in the West, as it now certainly is, would have been as decent as any sluggish river which runs through the centre of a city. But the evil is now again upon us, and the question arises, what is to be done? We will repeat the suggestion made in the article to which we have referred. At the foot of say Eighteenth street, for the purpose of fixing a spot, build a basin into the lake from the shore, which shall embrace two hundred feet square or diameter, the wall which encloses the basin to be of solid masonry, entirely water tight, and to rise two feet above the ordinary water level of the lake. From the basin dig a canal or aqueduct to the south branch of the Chicago river, with a delivery of two feet from the basin to the river. The thing being thus ready for use, the winds and the waves will do the rest. Every person knows that the breakers from the lake, which prevail on the shore, especially in the winter season, when the necessity in this matter is the greatest, would keep that basin filled, and thus create a strong current through the canal into the river, and thence into the lake. We need hardly say that a two feet descent of water through the channel of the body that would be thrown into the basin, would create a two mile current at least in the river, which would of itself be sufficient to move to the lake in two or three hours every particle of material which now, by delays in the total movement of the river, are passing up and down the river, until the putridity and rottenness become the cause of all our woes. We may be wrong in our estimate of this remedy, but it looks plausible, and we should like to hear the opinions of men who are adepts in hydraulics. If it looks well to them let it be tried.

INQUEST.—Acting Coroner J. Summerfield held an inquest on the body of Mary Loftus, living in a shanty near the corner of Carpenter and Green avenue. The woman has a little daughter, aged about ten years, who works at some rag-picking establishment on State street. She went home last evening and found her mother in bed sleeping. She made her little bed and retired. In the morning she tried to wake her mother, and found her lying upon her face dead. The verdict of the jury was that the woman came to her death from strangulation, while lying upon her face, being under the influence of liquor and unable to extricate herself. She was about 40 years of age.

[illegible]

Did Anna Dickinson's Lectures Pay?

The Lady Managers of the Northwestern Fair have been attacked by the copperhead paper, and the "conservative" paper, because they paid Miss Anna Dickinson, what they deem the "exhorbitant" sum of $600 for two lectures. We were prepared to see an attack from the Satanic press, not only upon Miss Dickinson and the cause she so ably advocates, but upon the Fair, and every movement made by the managers. It would have been prudent, to say the least, on the part of the "con-servative" paper, to have inquired into the facts before making rash and unwarranted fault-finding statements.

The facts in regard to these Lectures are these: The Committee wrote Miss Anna Dickinson to come to Chicago and deliver two lectures, during the continuance of the Northwestern Soldier's Fair. She replied that she had engagements ahead for several weeks—that she could not come without disappointing a great many friends and making a considerable pecuniary sacrifice. They wrote her the object of the Fair, and offered her $600 for two lectures. She finally consented to come, upon the assurance from the Managers, that she should sustain no loss, by granting the favor.

Miss Dickinson broke off from her previous engagements—for which she received the severe censure of the press in disappointed towns—came several hundred miles, and delivered two lectures at Metropolitan Hall—having crowded houses each night, at one dollar a seat. The Managers paid her $600, it is true, but they still realize $1,100 from her lectures over and above all expenses—more than they could probably have realized from the services of any other lecturer. This lady gave up engagements which would have paid her $1,000 in the same time, and paid her own expenses to and fro amounting to about $100—so that instead of censuring Miss Dickinson for receiving the $600 we are really indebted to her for a contribution of $1,100—which we believe is more than was given by any other single individual; and the Managers deserve the thanks of all who were interested in the success of the Fair, for the "hit" they made by engaging her.

WHO IS CHARLES TWOMBLEY?

The South Water Street Adventurer Exposed.

Our readers will remember that on the last week in September, a man who had for some six weeks been doing a produce and commission business, under the name of Charles Twombley, at No. 18 South Water street, suddenly disappeared, leaving a very greatly reduced stock of goods in store, and his book-keeper, porter, and creditors minus their just dues. His paper matured on the 1st of October, and the Sheriff, on behalf of this disappointed crew, took possession of what was found in the store. The last that was heard from him was the following reply to a dispatch from his forlorn book-keeper:

LOCKPORT, Oct. 1st, 1863.

"Will be home, next week—goods on the way.
CHAS. TWOMBLEY.

This fellow represented himself as being the son and namesake of Charles Twombley, of Saco, Maine,—that his father was immensely wealthy and would back him up in any reasonable amount. Some one interested, and curious in collecting historical data, wrote the "father" to ascertain the facts, and received the following reply:

SACO, Me., Oct. 7, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries, I have only to say that I have a son Charles, 27 years of age, and he is at home with me. I have authorized no one to use my name, or the name of our firm, in any way. The person named in your letter is undoubtedly a *swindler*. You can use this as the circumstances require. Yours,
CHARLES TWOMBLEY, of Twombley & Smith.

From the manner in which this fellow conducted his business, the number of wholesalers and others duped in the few weeks of his career, he would make a capital partner for James Dale Owen.

The creditors of "Charles Twombley" have probably heard the last of him.

A Letter from Solomon Gunnybags, Esq.

MYRTLE MANSION, No. 1000 MICHIGAN AVENUE, Nov. 10, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You will perceive from my address that, having recovered from my little financial difficulties of '57, I have removed to the city and resumed, much to Mrs. G.'s edification, life upon the avenue, thrown open my doors once more to young Booszy and his set, and am prepared to do the amenities of the coming season. The young olive plants who, you will remember, prestidigitated so successfully in the controversial days of Anderson and his daughter, are now fully up to the standard, and will burst their shells before the snow flies. John Joseph, hatched some time ago, knows where Stanton is, can tell you Patchen's exact time, picks out his own cloth and leather, and took, last week, the young woman in the next house to the Art Gallery. Araminta and Arabella are already deep in the mysteries of scarlet (not the scarlet woman,) sighing for the seventh symphony on Friday night, and getting ready some loves of "capes" which will astonish the West Side Skating Park in December. Mrs. G., who is getting a little gray and garrulous, says they will come out in January. I don't exactly comprehend what she means, and can't see why they don't go out any day they want to, but then I never question any propositions of that mysterious woman who says: "La! Mr. G., how should you horrible men understand we women?"

How should we, in truth?

You would be astonished at the changes in Mrs. G., should you see her. On the farm, she was always *devellete*, as Araminta expressed it. Now she is a miracle of rouge, false ringlets, laces and furbelows "For you know," said she the other morning, as she vigorously stirred up her powder, "that I must make a presentable appearance in our new sphere. We are not on the farm, Mr. Gunny, but in the bon ton."

I wonder if that has anything to do with avoirdupois or coal dealers.

We are now settled, and during the winter, I purpose to give you some of my old fogy notions on pictures, politics, concerts and things; not after the modern acceptation, but as we old boys see them, who stand on the outside of the great societical whirl; who still adhere to old punch, old pictures, old books, and old friends, keep a corner in their kitchens for old cronies, and do not despise the days of small things.

SOLOMON GUNNYBAGS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO.—H. T. Helm vs. Geo. Anderson, late Deputy Sheriff.—This was a suit brought by the plaintiff claiming damages to the amount of several thousand dollars, for the taking by attachment and selling certain property conveyed to the plaintiff as assignee by virtue of an assignment executed under peculiar circumstances.

In 1860 Isaac B. Hymer and Addison Weeks were engaged in the manufacture of mill furnishing machinery. They became embarrassed, suits began to multiply, and Hymer all at once disappeared. About forty-eight hours after he was last seen, the remaining partner, Weeks, executed to his attorney, the plaintiff, an assignment of the property of the firm. The next day after the assignment the defendant levied an attachment upon the property, subject to certain executions in the hands of constables previously levied. The property was taken charge of by the constables and a portion thereof sold, the residue being taken by the defendant and subsequently sold, and the suit is for the value of the portion so taken and disposed of by the Sheriff. The defense relied principally upon the ground that the assignee had not reduced the property to possession before the attachment was levied, and maintained, in addition, that the property sold by the defendant had not been identified as the property covered by the assignment. Objections were made to the assignment, which gave rise to an interesting discussion of two points of law. First, that the partner of Weeks had no right to make an assignment of the property of the firm, in the absence and without the concurrence of the other partner. The answer urged to this was that Hymer had absconded, and thereby clothed the remaining partner with full power to execute the assignment. The Court was of opinion that if the absconding was made out to the satisfaction of the jury, then the remaining partner had a right to make the assignment, and on that ground the assignment was permitted to go to the jury. Second, that a clause in the assignment providing that the surplus, after paying the partnership debts, should be held for the individual creditors of the firm vitiated, and made void the assignment, the defendant contending that whatever power the partner who alone executed the assignment might have, under the circumstances, to dispose of the partnership property for the purpose of paying the partnership debts, he had no power to dispose of any surplus belonging to his co-partner who had not joined in the assignment. The Court was of the impression that the objection was well taken, but allowed the assignment to go to the jury, reserving the right to the defendant to argue the questions before the full bench, upon motion for new trial, in case verdict should go against the defendant.

Helm and Clark for the plaintiff.
C. Bentley for the defendant.

FAIR ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are requested by the managers of the Northwestern Fair to acknowledge the receipt of—

A large box of fancy articles from the Beloit Soldiers' Aid Society.

Also, from West Aurora, a large box of elegant fancy articles of great value. Contributions poured in from the people of East and West Aurora during the continuance of the Fair, both for the salesroom and the dining-room—for which the ladies are very grateful.

The proprietor of the Garden City Gift Bookstore, 103 South Clark street, donated a family bible worth $15.00.

Z. G. Simmons, of Kenosha, donated $50.00 in cash, and numerous other articles for which he would allow no public credit to be given.

Extensive Haul of Stolen Goods.

We find the following in the Cleveland *Leader* of Tuesday:

Yesterday officer McKinstry received a letter from Bradley, Chief of Police in Chicago, informing him of the arrest of three shoplifters—a man and two women—who gave their names as John Williams, Mrs. Williams and Kate Jones. From papers found in their possession, however, among them a receipt for the rent of a house on St. Clair street in this city—it was judged that the true home of the man was Cleveland, and that he and his accomplices lived in Cleveland. Officers Whitney and McKinstry at once searched the house on St. Clair street, indicated as theirs by the receipt, and found there a large amount of stolen goods, [illegible]

[illegible]

driver and lets for custom on the streets; but that under this dangerous guise of respectability these people have been fleecing our merchants and citizens undiscovered. They tactics were to steal a large amount of goods from Cleveland storekeepers and take them to Chicago for sale, there meanwhile accumulating a large amount of Chicago goods for the Cleveland market, thus vibrating between the two cities, pandering, and "fleecing Trojan and Tyrian without distinction." They took with them to Chicago two large trunks filled with stolen articles, and just before their arrest here forwarded the same trunks to this city.

Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum Dinner and Fair.

The ladies of the Half Orphan Asylum, in coming before the public so soon after the Northwestern fair, feel that they work at a great disadvantage in many ways. Many of the ladies of this institution have been engaged during all the Fair, and are already fatigued. The friends upon whom they have hitherto depended have also done much toward it, and cannot assist to so great an extent as formerly, and unless there is united effort on the part of all interested in the Asylum, with an addition of many new friends, the receipts will not be at all proportionate to their ends.

The time, too, is quite too short for adequate preparation—the interest which all have felt in the soldiers having very properly set aside all local interests for a time. As the Fair and Dinner will commence on Tuesday, the 17th of November, whatever is done must needs be done quickly, and they ask a prompt and ready response to their call.

To-day and to-morrow canvassers will visit the principal streets to solicit contributions for the dinner and the fancy tables, and the managers know that they need only tell their friends that their treasury is not in it one dollar, that the approach of winter brings heavy bills for clothing and fuel, and that a large rent has soon to be paid, to show ample cause for solicitude and earnest endeavor.

That the current expenses of the family, now numbering sixty-four, have been so long met without a cent of fixed income, is matter of wonder to those best conversant with the institution. Do you wonder that those having charge of it are anxious, in view of the circumstances, and "if you can give a cordial support to this their Annual Fair?"

The ladies being so weary, and the time so short, many localities cannot be visited. Any persons unvisited, who feel that they can give even the smallest thing to help, will be sure of thanks by sending to Bryan Hall on any day of the dinner, viz: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week.

Those who can give money, and may their name be legion, may send it to Mrs. C. N. Shipman, 291 Huron street.

Authorized canvassers will carry a small book, to which is pasted Annual Subscriptions for Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum.

The Halsted Street Railway Injunction—The Supreme Court Overruled by the Cook County Circuit Court.

[From the Journal of yesterday.]

The remarkable injunction issued by Judge Williams of the Circuit Court, restraining the West Division Railway Company from laying a track upon Halsted street, and the subsequent one prohibiting the running of cars upon that street have excited the wonder of the legal fraternity the astonishment of citizens, and the admiration of the Wabash Gridiron managers. It was a direct conflict of opinion between the Supreme and Circuit Courts, in which the latter rode rough-shod over the former.

In the 21st Illinois Reports, page 516-524, is a case that all interested in the Wabash opposition to the Halsted street railway may study with profit, and in which the Supreme Court of Illinois, Chief Justice Caton presiding, affirmed the decree of Judge Manierre, of the Cook County Circuit Court, refusing to grant an injunction in an almost precisely similar case.

In the case referred to, Hiram P. Moses, owner of a lot on Beach street, in this city, applied for an injunction restraining the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company from laying and operating a track on said street. Judge Manierre dismissed the bill and refused to grant the injunction. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, where the dismissal was sustained and affirmed. In an elaborate and able opinion, Chief Justice Caton made some points which may be interesting to the public, and which we quote, as follows:

* * * "A street is made for the passage of persons and property; and the law cannot define what exclusive means of transportation and passage shall be used.

* * * "Or, is the objection not in the motive power used, but because the carriages are larger than was formerly used, and run upon iron, and are confined to a given track in the street? *Then street railroads must not be admitted*—they have large carriages which run on iron rails and are confined to a given track. Their momentum is great and may do damage to ordinary vehicles or foot passengers. Indeed, we may suppose or assume that streets occupied by them are not so pleasant for other carriages, or so desirable for residences or business stands as if not thus occupied. *But for this reason the property owners along the street cannot expect to stop such improvements.*" * * *

"Should we say that the road should be enjoined, we could advance no reason for it which would not apply with equal force to street railroads." * * * * *

CITY MATTERS.

DR. LEWIS' NEW GYMNASTICS.—We are gratified to observe that this admirable system is attracting the attention which it so richly merits. An institution, where all the members of the family can mingle, with good music, a careful and experienced teacher, light apparatus adapted to each individual, and exercises, graceful and interesting, and never violent or dangerous, is certainly a desideratum. Mrs. E. D. Blackall, a graduate of Lewis' Normal Institute, and an excellent teacher will commence her classes in the new system at Shaw's Hall, corner State and Randolph streets, on Tuesday next. Let our readers make a note of this, especially if they have weak and delicate children needing development. Her references are of the highest order and her classes will be very select. Her cards may be had of A. G. Steele, Esq., No. 1, Metropolitan Block, or at Shaws' Hall, or by addressing P. O. Box 202.

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.—The receipts of Ohio cheese have, for some time past, been most irregular in this market; and for several weeks in the months of September, and October last, there was none to be had, owing chiefly to Eastern shippers having bought up all that could be got. We now understand that Messrs. Dow & Co., of 199 South Water street, in this city, who have always dealt most extensively in Western Reserves, have just completed arrangements with some of the largest and best dairies in Ohio for the purpose of enabling them to supply this article with regularity and dispatch. They are at present in the receipt of between 300 and 400 weekly.

GRAND UNION FAIR.—The Grand Union Fair of the Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, is now in successful operation at Bryan Hall, and also at the hall of St. Patrick's Church West Side. It is for the benefit of the Industrial School for Destitute Children, and, we are pleased to know, is receiving such attention and patronage as the object demands. The Fair opened on Monday, and will continue till Thursday night. Tickets admitting lady and gentleman, $1.00. It is an enterprise that deserves well of all our citizens, and the result of the Fair should be a handsome addition to its funds.

☞ The regular meeting of the Women's Loyal League will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, Thursday, November 12th, at precisely half past two o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

MILITARY.—Members of the Zouave companies and others interested in city military companies, are referred to an advertisement in another column.

OLD LADIES' HOME.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old Ladies' Home will be held at the Home, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A full and prompt attendance is desired.

U. L. A.—An election for officers of Council No. 1, North Division, will be held on Friday evening. A full attendance of members is desired.

Dr. B. P. Reynolds, Again.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Dr. B. P. Reynolds has ventured on a statement in reply to my exposure of his course; but as he makes no attempt to meet the specific charge on which he was excommunicated, and because of which it was thought wise to caution other churches, a rejoinder is scarcely necessary. He parades numerous testimonials of his ministerial standing in England, which may be more genuine than the fraudulent document by which his membership was transferred to us; but they do not show that since in this country has been clerical or Christian.

He denies that he used my name in his advertisement without my consent. The facts are these: Soon after uniting with my church, he asked to be allowed to refer to me. I answered, "Not in the line of your profession as an oculist and aurist, in which respect I know nothing of your skill; but as you are a member of my church, if any one inquires as to your personal standing, send them to me and I will state the fact as I would for any other member." To my surprise, I found, some time after, that he had published my name as a reference at the bottom of his professional card. As I knew nothing then against his character, and wished him well, I forbore to expose the trick, though I had a disclaimer written, and under consideration, and expressed my dissatisfaction to Dr. Lewis and himself in his office. Soon after came his public rupture with Dr. Lewis.

As to his having a wife living, up to the 12th of September last, the evidence consists in a letter, (or virtually two or three letters,) from a lady claiming to be such, and who writing in the gravest, yet forbearing, tone, characteristic of injured wives. Her letters may be seen by any parties who may have occasion. Also, I have the following letter from the deacons of the church of which Dr. R. was once pastor, in Hay, Great Britain. The name of Mr. Jones was misprinted James, in my previous communication. The letter answers inquiries made by me in consequence of the statements of Dr. Reynolds to myself and others, as will appear by the contents:

HAY, BRECONSHIRE, Sept. 21, 1863.

The Deacons of the Congregationalist Church, Hay, Breconshire, South Wales, to the Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D. D., Chicago, Ill. U. S.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—We are in receipt of yours, in which you have instituted several inquiries respecting the Rev. B. P. Reynolds. The matter is serious, but we regret for the credit of all to reply to your inquiries and this we do as briefly as possible.

1. "Was he a member and Pastor of your Church?" Yes.

2. Was he in good standing as a member and minister when he left England?" No.

3. "Did he receive the above certificate, as it reads, and is it signed?" No. He received no certificate from us at any time. In regard to the signatures of the Deacons, we refer you to that at the end of this communication.

4. "Was he known among you as Dr. Reynolds?" No.

5. Did your certificate contain the title Dr. in either the medical or ecclesiastical sense?" As we have stated, we gave no certificate and knew of no such title in either of the two senses.

6. "He told me that after his wife's death he had a lawsuit with her relations. Is this so?" His wife is still living in Hay, and we have heard of no lawsuit between him and her relations.

7. "Did he have a gold watch presented to him by the church when he left?" No.

8. "Was there a difficulty between him and his wife, which was the cause of his leaving his pastorate. Yes, the two having disagreed, we believe on the ground of money matters.

Regretting the trouble and sorrow this will occasion you, when you are in possession of the truth, and praying that you may be divinely supported, we have the honor to be Reverend and Dear Sir, yours in the Lord.

ROBERT MEREDITH,
WM. DAVIES,
WILLIAM JONES.

I will only add to the numerous ministerial testimonials from England and Wales published by Dr. Reynolds, the following more honest one:

(Copy.)

[illegible]
GREAT MISSENDEN, Sept. 24, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—The wife of [illegible]

*

Reynolds lived for some time in this town, since the marriage of [illegible] two months. She lived here also for a considerable time before they married, so that I am well acquainted with her, and she very much [illegible] conscientiously that I never should have dreamed that any man could have been guilty of such rascally, dishonest and cruel conduct as his was towards his wife. I tried to get him to make some reparation, and begged of him to come to Llanelly from Nashville, a distance of only forty miles, and engaged to pay his fare, but he would not come near.

She had of money and money value, about four hundred pounds, which he managed to get hold of, and because she would not sign off two or three cottages he abused her and spoke everything ill of her.

He took two policies of insurance from her, which were very valuable to her and her mother, but of no value to him. I begged in every possible way that he would return them, but he would not.

He ought not for a moment to be tolerated in a Christian church. I heard some time ago that he was in Philadelphia and I wrote to the Rev. Albert Barnes to let him know his character. He is a thoroughly dishonest and untruthful man, and ought not to be considered worthy to associate with respectable people, before he humbles himself before God and learns to be truthful and honest. However, it is unnecessary for me to say more, as you will soon perceive by the letter of the Deacons at Hay, which they desire me to forward to this to you, what his real character is. I had the pleasure many years ago of meeting your revered father in a Congregational Union meeting in London. He and Dr. Beman were sent as a deputation from America, and I was the deputy from Wales. Probably he does not recollect me, but I well recollect his tall figure and his excellent speech. With fraternal regards, I am, dear sir, yours truly,
DAVID REES,
Independent Minister.

To Rev. Doctor Patton.

I might add other matter, but this will probably suffice.
WM. W. PATTON,
Pastor of the First Cong Church.

November 9, 1863.

A Call for a Convention of Mail Route Agents.

The Route Mail Agents employed on the different railroads in the following named States, to wit: Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois, are requested to send *one delegate* from each of their respective routes, to meet in convention in the City of Chicago, Ill., on the 25th of November, 1863.

It is earnestly requested, that all routes should be represented, as business of great importance will be acted on by the Convention.

Thos. B. Taylor, Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.
N. P. Van Wyck, Michigan Southern Railroad.
J. A. Haigh, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad.
B. F. Lemon, Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.
J. Fitz Maurice, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
G. W. Latimer, Michigan Central Railroad.
Harrison Park, Illinois Central Branch Railroad.
A. K. Chase, New Albany and Salem Railroad.
William F. De Wolf, Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.
Jos. Beard, Illinois Central Railroad.
E. Denman, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.
J. S. Dobyans, North Missouri Railroad.
C. W. Craig, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

Northwestern papers please copy.

Cancers and Consumption can be Cured.

Dr. C. H. Woodhull, the great expounder of Chronic diseases, has arrived in Chicago, and offers the most certain, speedy and effectual remedies in America, for the treatment of all complicated chronic diseases in their most obstinate stages. The Doctor may be well called the King of Cancer, Consumption and Chronic disease doctors. He challenges the world to produce remedies equal to his in the cure of cancer tumors, paralysis, diseases of the throat and lungs, eye and ear, &c. &c. Dr. Woodhull is the only man now living that has killed and extracted cancers, tumors, in from twelve to thirty-six hours, without instruments, pain, or the loss of a drop of blood. Weak and paralyzed persons that had not walked for fourteen years, he has cured and made to walk in three days. Office, 86 East Washington street.

A CARD.

Remarkable Cure of Throat Disease.

I had suffered severely with a Chronic Throat Disease, which was making fearful and rapid progress, when a few months ago I went East and consulted several eminent physicians but without material or permanent benefit.

In almost despair, and with little faith, I placed myself under the treatment of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, (McCormick's building, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets) and in the course of a few weeks Dr. Ayer has effected an entire cure. My throat is well. My general health is excellent. I speak with perfect ease and have gained more than fifteen pounds in weight. I recommend Dr. Ayer to my friends with entire confidence.
DANIEL L. PATCH,
Conductor C. B. & Q. R. R.

Dye! Dye!! Dye!!!

Dye your cast off apparel, and thus economize. The Domestic Dyes comprise a variety of forty shades and can be used by any one without trouble. For ribbons, silks, dress trimmings, scarfs, and indeed all kinds of cotton, silk, or woolen garments, they are unequalled. Price, 15 and 25 cents. Call and see samples at the druggists.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations

Are remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity very seldom met with.—*Louisville Democrat.* Sold everywhere.

☞ S. D. & H. W. Smith, sole manufacturers of the New American Organ, with tremolo attachment. Finished in fifteen different styles. Especially adapted to Churches, Lodges, &c. Every instrument warranted for five years. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. W. Kimball, 142 Lake street.

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamp) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

GAS FIXTURES.—The cheapest place to buy new styles, is at Wilmarth's, 189 Lake street.

☞ Gas-fitting work done promptly at Wilmarth's, 189 Lake street.

☞ E. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings and Window Shades at New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1863.

Money is decidedly close. Customers only are supplied, and some of them have their lines considerably lessened. Of course legitimate business only receives accommodation. Discounts are very firm at 10 per cent.

New York Exchange continues close, with an active demand. The buying range is par@¼ [illegible] the lower figure by a single house. It is believed that the dealers in pork will infuse greater ease into the market before many days.

Gold opened in New York at 9:30 a. m., 145⅞; 12, 145¾; 12:30 p. m., 146, closing at 145¾. The buying range here was 144@145. Market steady with comparatively few sales. Silver nominal at 130@133.

"Legal Tender" Notes continue decidedly scarce, with heavy demand. The buying price was ½@¾; selling ¼@¾. Large supplies have been ordered from Eastern correspondents; but they have not yet been received. In some cases "none to send" was the answer.

AT ST. LOUIS.—Exchange steady at ¼ per cent. discount to par buying and selling. Defense warrants steady at 90@92c, buying and selling.

AT MILWAUKEE.—The condition of the money market is about the same as for several days past. Currency scarce and exchange dull, but not quotably lower on the selling rates.

AT CINCINNATI.—Money is moderate, but not pressing demand. Rates of interest range from [illegible] per cent, and the rates in open market. Kentucky money is bought at [illegible] premium—no premium allowed for the Bank of the State of Indiana.

AT PHILADELPHIA.—Money active, but with signs of getting easier each day; 6 per cent is still an outside rate for call loans, although very good paper has been discounted at a higher rate.

BANK ITEMS.—The old Board of Directors of the Bank of Mutual Redemption, in Boston, was re-elected on the 9th ult, with two additional names. A resolution was carried that the Directors be empowered to petition the Legislature for an act to allow Savings' Banks to become owners of stock in this bank, and a committee was appointed to examine the affairs of the bank.

—The following gentlemen were elected on the Board of Directors for the Bank of North America, Boston, on the 4th inst.: S. C. Cochrane, Wm. S. Eaton, C. Gilmore, C. Lane, J. S. Robinson, R. W. Shapleigh, E. R. Sawyer, Clement Willis and C. H. Whiting. R. W. Shapleigh was elected President.

—The Syracuse Journal says the Second National Bank has been organized in the place of the old Bank of Salina, which is closing up its business. The new bank will have a capital of $100,000. The following are the Directors: Messrs. John W. Barker, James M. Munro, Lucius Gleason, Allen Munroe, T. B. Porter, Harmon W. Van Buren, Charles Pope, Frank Hiscock and James Munroe.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The following is a list of new counterfeits and altered bank notes detected in circulation during the week ending Nov. 5, 1863:

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market—Nov. 11

STOCKS—Generally better, but quiet.

[illegible]

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago—Oct. 31.

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store on the date last, compared with the corresponding date in 1862:

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the demand for nearly all kinds of Produce was fair, but the scarcity of currency restricted business very materially, and prices of grain fell in consequence.

There was but a very limited inquiry for Flour, and the market ruled flat, with trifling sales of White at $6.50, and Spring Extras at $5.15@5.60.

The Wheat market fell 1@1½c ℔ bushel—with sales of only about 60,000 bushels, at $1.01½@1.03½ for No 1 Spring; $1.00@1.01¾ for No 2 Spring; and 90c for Rejected Spring—the market closing dull at $1.00 for No 1, and $1.04 for No 2 Spring.

Corn opened steady at yesterday's advance, but before the close it receded and fell 1@1½c ℔ bushel—with light sales of No 1 at 87@88c for No 1 Corn; 84@85c for No 2; and 80c for Rejected. Only one boat-load of River Corn changed hands at 90c afloat.

Oats were also 1½c ℔ bushel lower—with sales of only 60,000 bushels, at 63½@64¼c for No 1, and 60c for No 2 in store—the market closing dull at 64c for No 1.

Rye opened 1c ℔ bushel higher, but it speedily fell back and closed quiet at yesterday's prices—with sales of No 1 at 90@92c in store.

Barley was in fair demand and firm at $1.15@1.17½ for No 2 in store.

There was a more active demand for Highwines and the market advanced 1@1½c ℔ gallon—with sales of 450 brls at 60c.

The Provision market was more active and firmer. Mess Pork advanced 25c—with sales of 350 brls at $15.75@16.00—principally at the outside figure. Green meats were in active demand and the market shows an advance of ⅛@¼c ℔ lb—with sales of 15,000 pcs at [illegible] for Hams and [illegible] for Shoulders from the block. There was a good demand for Leaf Lard, and about 500 trcs city changed hands at 11c, and 200 trcs country steam at 10½c. A lot of 450 trcs Pickled Hams were sold at 9c, but holders are generally firm at [illegible]. White Grease was sold at 9½c, and 100,000 lbs double-pressed Stearine changed hands at 11½c. Tallow is steady, with sales of 40 hhds at 11c.

The demand for hides is light and the market is dull at our quotations.

There is no change in the market for Groceries. Sugars and Coffee are active.

Domestic Salt is dull, but there is rather more inquiry by packers for Foreign, and we note sales of new Ground Alum at $2.35@2.35 ℔ sack.

The market for seeds is quiet but steady. Prime Timothy is held at $2.25, but the demand is light. Flax is in fair demand and steady at $2.50 for Prime.

Freights were dull and heavy to-day—with trifling engagements at 5c for Oats to Buffalo; and 12c for wheat to Oswego and 12½c for wheat to Ogdensburgh.

The freights by "Lake and Rail" are also lower—engagements having been made to-day for Flour to Boston at $1.50 and to New York at $1.25.

In Beef Cattle there has been a fair demand among shippers and packers. The receipts during the day amount to about 1,100 head, and the entered sales to 1,100, at prices ranging from $2.00@3.50. The market has been firm at our previous quotations. In Hogs a large amount of business has been done. The receipts amount to upwards of 15,000, and the entered sales to 18,418. We yesterday quoted an advance upon the previous day of 25c per 100 lbs. The transactions of to-day show no decline from that, but the market is scarcely so firm. The principal sales have been made at $4.30@4.90 per 100 lbs.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1863.

The market for Dry Goods continues active and firm, but without any material change in prices. At the East there is less excitement and trade is quiet, but there is no abatement whatever in Cotton goods—the stocks of which are light. Standard brands of all kinds of staple goods are scarce, and it is difficult to get orders filled promptly.

The following are the ruling quotations in this market:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts at the various yards in the city during the day amount to about 1,100 head, and the entered sales to 1,100. There has been a fair demand for shipping and packing grades, and for good medium to prime qualities the market is very firm, at the quotations of Saturday. The weather being now very favorable for packing, the principal lots sold have been purchased by packers. The prices at which to-day's sales have been made range from $2.00@3.50 per 100 lbs.

CATTLE SALES TODAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The day which has just terminated has been about the busiest we have had this season; and for sellers it has not been very far from the best. The entered sales at the various yards amount to 18,418 hogs, of which number only five lots amounting altogether to less than 300 hogs were sold under $4.00, whilst the bulk of sales were made at $4.25@4.75. The fact of such high figures having been given must not be wholly attributed to the advance to prices although that has something to do with it, but principally for the reason that we have been receiving this week a far better class of hogs than has been sent into the market previously during this season. In consequence of the suitable weather for packing which has prevailed this week, there has been a very much larger demand among our city packers, all of whom are now busily at work, besides which shippers, some of whom have entered into large contracts to supply Eastern packers, are doing their best to send as many off as possible. The present rates are, however, considered much too high and have had the effect of restricting the demand. The market yesterday showed an advance upon Saturday's quotations of 25c ℔ 100 lbs, and the transactions of the day do not show any further decline, still, there is a feeling of distrust, and we do not think that prices are so firm this evening as they were yesterday.

HOG SALES TO DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1863.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—Market advanced to per gallon, closing [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Markets—Nov. 11.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market—Nov. 11.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Sales at $1.15 for No [illegible] and No. 2 Milwaukee Club. Mixed Corn is selling at 94@95c. Oats quiet.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

IMPORTS—11,000 brls flour, 161,000 bu wheat, 161,000 bu corn, [illegible]

EXPORTS—4,000 brls flour, 83,000 bu wheat, 64,000 bu corn, 80,000 bu oats, 14,000 bu barley.

Oswego Market—Nov. 11.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Corn firm; small lots selling at $1.05. Oats dull; small lots at at 75c.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights lower. Flour [illegible]; wheat 25c.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....November 11.

Prop Potomac, Gaffard, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Lawrence, Alfred, Buffalo, 180 crs wood.
Bark David Morris, Moore, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Mary, Spratt, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber.
[illegible]
Schr Anna Thorine, Anderson, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber.
Schr G Barber, Kirby, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber, 150 m shingles.
Scow Alba, Anderson, Grand Haven, 71 m lumber.

CLEARED..........Nov. 11.

Prop B F Wade, Goldsmith, Buffalo, 2,350 brls flour.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, 7,000 brls flour.
Prop Acrotic, McKee, Buffalo, 3,250 brls flour, 7,200 [illegible]
[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 11, 1863.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Nov. 11, 1863.

UP—Props. Antelope, Racine; barks Rawson, Twilight, Champion, Union, Pomeroy, King; brig Lowell; schrs. Ketchum, Merrick, De Vernon, Mitchell, Magill, Autocrat, Dewolfe, Peoria, Hinckley, Young Republic, Idaho, Corsella, Bread.

DOWN—Props. Hunter, Badger; brig Williams; schrs. Fiske, Saxon, Racine, Mott, Nicaragua, Medi[illegible]; Ellen Williams, Bates, Resolute.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first class and very lucrative business. Must be sold, as the owner has to go East. Price $1,000. No. 79 Dearborn street, Room No 7, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A Horse, Harness and Express Wagon. Inquire at the stable of E. R. BOVINGTON, 12 State street.

FOR SALE—Cabinet of Minerals. That splendid collection lately on exhibition at the Supervisor's Room. Apply at 137 Randolph st, Room No 1.

FOR SALE—A Hallett & Davis Piano, nearly new, having been used but five months. Can be seen at the Union Park Hotel, Room No. 30.

FOR SALE—A young Mare, medium size, well broke and good traveler. [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Fine Carriage [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three Blocks on the corner of [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good Carriage Horse, Harness and Top Buggy. [illegible]

FOR SALE—We have for sale a substantially improved property [illegible]

FOR SALE—The schooner Levant, [illegible] Apply to JOHN R. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Mill Machinery, Boiler Engine, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Those splendid Double Houses [illegible]

FOR SALE—Residences. Two First Class Residences on Michigan avenue. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Improved Farm two miles south east of Aurora, Ill. [illegible] Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—200 acres of fine Prairie Land in Northern Iowa for sale [illegible] Apply to T. B. BAKER & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots. House and Lot corner of Warren and Lincoln [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Dearborn street [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Steam Saw [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Portable Engine [illegible] A. N. WOOD [illegible]

FOR SALE—Fine Residence Lot on Prairie avenue, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Tubular Boiler, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine pair of Horses [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, an Improved Farm of 640 acres in [illegible]

FOR SALE—Great Bargains. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—To Lumbermen. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Engines and Boilers. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm for sale. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Laborer for a few days. Inquire at the Counting Room of the Tribune office, 51 Clark street.

WANTED—Two smart boys to assist in a Grocery Store. 156 Halsted street.

WANTED—A boy to do office work. Apply at 133 Wabash avenue, between the hours of 1 and 3.

WANTED—An experienced Salesman at the China, Glass and [illegible], 73 Lake street.

WANTED—A good cook, (colored man preferred) immediately, at the New York House, Randolph street.

WANTED—A gentleman and daughter want two furnished rooms, with or without board, in some good location. Address "C A F," Tribune office.

WANTED.—A Sutler in an Illinois Regiment desires a Partner. [illegible]

WANTED—By two single gentlemen furnished rooms, with board, within ten minutes walk of the Post Office. Address Post Office Box [illegible]

WANTED—A Milliner to establish a branch house at 136 Lake street, where a good trade is now secured. Inquire at the above number.

WANTED—A situation for a man and wife. [illegible]

WANTED—Board by a gentleman and wife. West Side preferred. [illegible]

WANTED.—A premium of $150 will be paid for a position, as a Lieutenant, [illegible] Address "NEVIN," Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. [illegible]

WANTED—Girls. A good Cook, Washer and Ironer; also, a girl to do chamber work and wait on table. Apply at 87 Ontario street, between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—Information. Any one knowing of a Will executed by Miss Julia [illegible] County Court of Cook County. JOSEPH MERKER.

WANTED—Improved property, worth from $2,000 to [illegible] T. B. BAKER & CO., 125 Randolph street.

WANTED—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, [illegible]

WANTED—A steady, active man, accustomed to the Grocery business, [illegible]

WANTED.—An experienced business man, with a few thousand dollars cash, desires an interest in some established [illegible] Address "MERCHANT," care Post Office Box 1235.

WANTED.—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap family sewing machines. Address, S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—To purchase a Country Store, Grocery or Drug Store, on or near a railroad in Northern Indiana or Illinois, [illegible] Address, with particulars, [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Governess in a private family, by a lady [illegible] Address "M.," Tribune office.

WANTED.—Board in private families, within one mile of the Court House, for young men attending Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Address, giving location and price, BRYANT & STRATTON.

WANTED—Agents to sell the new and splendid steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN. [illegible] E. B. LANDON, Agent, 85 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Rent, on or before the first of January next, a room [illegible] Address P. O. Box 2287 Chicago.

WANTED—By a respectable girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; [illegible] Apply at 124 Third avenue.

WANTED—If Frank Jones, recently from Roxbury, Mass., will call at [illegible] Michigan street, he will hear of something to his advantage.

WANTED.—$60 a month! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, [illegible] Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—An active man, with a cash capital of $[illegible] as partner in a lucrative cash business. [illegible] Address "R. R. B.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Residence Property, improved or unimproved, on Michigan, [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, one Good [illegible]

WANTED—A competent Photographer to take charge of the operating department in a first-class Gallery. [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner in a Slaughtering, Lard and Grease Business, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $150 per month to sell [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man who has traveled for a wholesale house in [illegible]

WANTED—Linen Trade. A gentleman with fourteen years experience [illegible]

WANTED.—Attention Minstrel Performers. Wanted a first violinist, [illegible] L. B. 242, Cairo, Ill.

WANTED—A tenant to buy the furniture and take possession of a small, well established [illegible] Address "COMMERCE HOUSE," P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED.—To business men. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a small house [illegible]

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from nearly every place to take the [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner with a small capital [illegible]

WANTED.—To Manufacturers. [illegible]

WANTED—$10,000 on five years [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $15 [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondents. [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondents. Two of Uncle Sam's "Native" [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, Carpenters, [illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting) [illegible]

WANTED—Men for [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible]

*

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND [illegible]

Office No. 51 Clark [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER [illegible]

THE NORTHWESTERN [illegible]

To-day closes the two weeks [illegible] the Northwestern Fair for the [illegible] the Sanitary Commission. It [illegible] full tide of success until this, [illegible] promises to give a result which [illegible] ply cap the grand total, and [illegible] roundly and solidly an enterprise [illegible] stands altogether without a [illegible] the history of such undertakings.

No other Fair held for purposes of [illegible] benevolence has ever yielded similar [illegible] Not to overstate its receipts, and [illegible] to await the official report, we [illegible] comparison and leave it for the [illegible] sustain it.

It has been an enterprise that [illegible] ly blessed and honored its [illegible] managers and the people upon [illegible] flinching loyalty all its profuse [illegible] honored. It is quite time to give [illegible] due for such a result. And first, [illegible] to be arrogated as a Chicago [illegible] We may well feel a pride in the [illegible] which our city has cradled and [illegible] the scheme. We may not even [illegible] strict interpretation of the appellation [illegible] the Fair. It was *Northwestern* [illegible] locality. We cannot forget that [illegible] altar were laid contributions [illegible] kindred sympathy of all our [illegible] States. The daily published lists of [illegible] tributions have sufficiently impressed [illegible] upon our readers, and the spectacle [illegible] in power and interest from the fact.

With this splendid result the [illegible] people are to be credited, and their [illegible] offering of sympathy and aid to the [illegible] of the Union and of Freedom will [illegible] long after the turf has smoothed over [illegible] red battle fields, and peace has turned [illegible] cannon foundries to the uses of her [illegible] ful arts. It will prove their response [illegible] the wealth of the offering, and give a [illegible] for the historian to unlock the [illegible] our successful coping with our [illegible] peril. From Maine to Minnesota, [illegible] manufactures of the East and West, [illegible] glass and iron of Pittsburg, the products [illegible] of the prairies, the dainty handiwork [illegible] the wives and daughters of homes [illegible] ed from the seaboard to the western [illegible] the Great Fair was the result of all [illegible] ered from all, a grand proof of unity [illegible] harmony divested of local pride and [illegible] ousy. Chicago is honored in that [illegible] been thus made temporarily a focus of [illegible] ality, and sympathy with the cause [illegible] Union in case for its defenders.

And the loyal press deserve credit [illegible] the earnestness with which they have [illegible] this enterprise before the people. [illegible] readers may have wearied with the [illegible] parent sameness of the appeals [illegible] through our columns. They cannot know [illegible] as do we, by means of our exchanges [illegible] that a similar faithfulness of purpose [illegible] loyal press, from Maine to Minnesota, [illegible] been freely advertising this Fair for [illegible] past in their columns. No less powerful [illegible] an agency, and only thus powerfully [illegible] ercised could have given point and [illegible] tion to the popular sympathy [illegible] result of which now stands [illegible] ly recorded in this Fair. [illegible] now even the loyal press [illegible] pause at a share of the record too [illegible] for the most willing columns, the [illegible] ble mention of those to whose individual [illegible] efforts credit is due. The list would [illegible] like pages torn from the directories [illegible] more than one city and town on either [illegible] side the lakes, were it the custom to give [illegible] the fairer halves of our households a place [illegible] in those compilations. We know [illegible] we might begin in our own city, but we [illegible] should scarcely know where to stop, [illegible] full list the name of some self sacrificing [illegible] woman, worn by the labor of the past fortnight in connection with the Fair might [illegible] not stand among her peers. Let it pass [illegible] then accredited to Loyal Womanhood, the [illegible] graceful exponent of the great national [illegible] heart.

Thus much of the machinery for the [illegible] collection of this sacred fund. Scarce [illegible] need to speak of the already tried and [illegible] tested mechanism of disbursement, the [illegible] SANITARY COMMISSION whose name will [illegible] live in the soldier's memory and go down [illegible] into history with the deeds of the Army of [illegible] the Union. In their [illegible] this fresh outpouring will share the coinage that has [illegible] already blessed our soldiers in the camps, [illegible] carried sunshine to the hospital, and [illegible] pressed in among the horrors of the battle field, with a quality of mercy and beneficence in offices angels might envy.

PAY WAGES, AND THE CRUEL WAR WILL STOP.

It is a fact, confessed by all honest men, that this war could and would be stopped in a day if the people of the South should unanimously and sincerely declare that they would hereafter be only commonly honest and pay a day's wages for a day's work. Saying that, there would remain no motive for them to carry it on. They commenced it only that they might have more laborers to toil for them without pay, and more land upon which laborers might work. That's the exact, truth stripped of all its disguises, clad in plain English. At the bottom, the war is a question of the Wages of Labor—nothing less nor more. The laboring man, then, no matter what his color or condition, who imagines that he can safely take the ground with the South, and thus practically maintain that a day's work is not always and every where worthy of its reward, knows nothing of the force and far-reaching effect of the principle to which he is committed. He is a fool, whom nothing but the wisdom of wiser men will save from bondage, which force or fraud is all the while seeking to impose. Men of toil, this is your question, and upon the way it is settled, depends the condition and the comfort of your children. It touches the foundation stone, the very vital principle of our Government, which is this: "Before God and the law, in whatever pertains to my rights as a man, I am as good as you: you are as good as I am. I will not trench upon your rights; you must not trench upon mine!" That's the bond of Union among the American people, and when it is severed by the success of the South in its impious assertion: "You, in whatever pertains to the rights of [illegible] are not, before God and the law, as good as I am; I am better than you are. I will trench upon your rights—your right to your labor, the right of ownership of yourself; you shall not trench upon mine,"—there is not vitality enough in the Republic nor in the professions of Democracy which underlie it, to save our governmental fabric from rotting down into despotism or anarchy as quickly as a mushroom decays. The cry of "Nigger! Nigger!" which points to a variation from our standard of taste and beauty, in the color of the human skin, no more affects the principle that we assert, than the cry of "Irishman! Irishman!" expressing a nationality different from our own, affects it. If a man may be robbed of his day's work, because his color is black, then may he not be robbed in the same way, if his hair is red, or his birth-place is in a foreign land? If he may be enslaved because he is friendless and weak, all but the strongest then will be in bonds.

These are dog [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Laborer for a few days...

WANTED—Two smart boys to attend in a Grocery Store...

WANTED—A boy to do office work...

WANTED—An experienced Salesman at the Cloak, Shawl and Fur Store...

WANTED—A good cook...

WANTED—A gentleman and daughter want two furnished rooms...

WANTED.—A Sutler in an Illinois Regiment desires a Partner...

WANTED—By two single gentlemen furnished rooms, with board...

WANTED—A Milliner to establish a branch house...

WANTED—A situation for a man and wife...

WANTED—Board by a gentleman and wife...

WANTED.—A premium of $180 will be paid for a position as a Lieutenant in a white regiment...

WANTED—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College...

WANTED—Girls. A good Cook...

WANTED—Information. Any one knowing of a Will executed by Miss Julia ... JOSEPH MARKER.

WANTED—Improved property, worth from $1,000 to $5,000... T. B. BAKER & CO., 131 Randolph street.

WANTED—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month... Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—A steady, active man, competent to the Grocery business...

WANTED.—An experienced business man, with a few thousand dollars...

WANTED—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month... Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—To purchase a Country Store, Grocery or Drug Store...

WANTED—A situation as Governess in a private family, by a lady...

WANTED.—Board in private families, within one mile of the Court House, for young men attending Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College... BRYANT & STRATTON.

WANTED—Agents to sell the new and splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN... E. B. LANDON, Agent.

WANTED—To Rent, on or before the first of January next, a room...

WANTED—By a respectable girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing...

WANTED.—If Frank Jones, recently from Banbury...

WANTED.—$60 a month! We want Agents at $60 a month...

WANTED—An active man, with a cash capital of $1,000...

WANTED—Residence Property...

WANTED—Immediately, one Clever Man...

WANTED—A Competent Photographer to take charge of the operating department...

WANTED—A Partner in a Manufacturing, Lead and Grease Business...

WANTED—Agents. $150 per month...

WANTED—By a young man who has been in business...

WANTED—Linen Trade. A gentleman...

WANTED.—Attention Minstrel Performers...

WANTED—A tenant to buy the furniture and take possession of a small, well established and well patronized boarding house... Address "BOARDING HOUSE," P. O. Box 368.

WANTED.—To business men. A gentleman having the above amount...

WANTED—To rent a small house...

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from every town to make two or three hundred dollars a year...

WANTED—A Partner with a small capital...

WANTED—To Manufacturers...

WANTED—$10,000...

WANTED—Agents. $15...

WANTED—Correspondents...

WANTED—Correspondents...

WANTED—Immediately...

WANTED—(Knitting) ...

WANTED—Men for the ...

WANTED—A ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

[illegible]

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863. NUMBER 26.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

THE NORTHWESTERN FAIR.

To-day closes the two weeks session of the Northwestern Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. It continued a full tide of success until this, its last day promises to give a result which shall happily cap the grand total, and close up roundly and solidly an enterprise which stands altogether without a parallel in the history of such undertakings.

No other Fair held for purposes of benevolence has ever yielded similar results. Not to overstate its receipts, and preferring to await the official report, we make this comparison and leave it for the figures to sustain it.

It has been an enterprise that has doubly blessed and honored its originators, managers and the people upon whose unflinching loyalty all its profuse drafts were honored. It is quite time to give credit due for such a result. And first, it is not to be arrogated as a Chicago institution. We may well feel a pride in the manner in which our city has cradled and fostered the scheme. We may not even insist on a strict interpretation of the appellation of the Fair. It was *Northwestern* only by locality. We cannot forget that on its altar were laid contributions attesting the kindred sympathy of all our Northern States. The daily published lists of contributions have sufficiently impressed this upon our readers, and the spectacle gains in power and interest from the fact.

With this splendid result the whole people are to be credited, and their great offering of sympathy and aid to the army of the Union and of Freedom will shine long after the turf has smoothed our scarred battle fields, and peace has turned our cannon foundries to the uses of her mechanic arts. It will prove their resources by the wealth of the offering, and give a key for the historian to unlock the secret of our successful coping with our national peril. From Maine to Minnesota, the manufactures of the East and West, the glass and iron of Pittsburg, the products of the prairies, the dainty handiwork of the wives and daughters of homes scattered from the seaboard to the western border, the Great Fair was the result of all, gathered from all, a grand proof of unity and harmony divested of local pride and jealousy. Chicago is honored in that it has been thus made temporarily a focus of loyalty, and sympathy with the cause of Union in care for its defenders.

And the loyal press deserve credit for the earnestness with which they have kept this enterprise before the people. Our readers may have wearied with the apparent sameness of the appeals made through our columns. They cannot know as do we, by means of our exchanges, that a similar faithfulness of purpose in the loyal press, from Maine to Minnesota, has been freely advertising this Fair for weeks past in their columns. No less powerful an agency, and only thus powerfully exercised could have given point and direction to the popular sympathy, the result of which now stands splendidly recorded in this Fair. And now even the loyal press must come in for a share of the record too onerous for the most willing columns, the honorable mention of those to whose individual efforts credit is due. The list would read like pages torn from the directories of more than one city and town on either side the lakes, (were it the custom to give the fairer halves of our households a place in these compilations). We know where we might begin in our own city, but we should scarcely know where to stop, fearful lest the name of some self sacrificing woman, worn by the labor of the past fortnight in connection with the Fair might not stand among her peers. Let it pass then accredited to Loyal Womanhood, the graceful exponent of the great national heart.

Thus much of the machinery for the collection of this sacred fund. Scarce need to speak of the already tried and tested mechanism of disbursement, the Sanitary Commission whose name will live in the soldier's memory and go down into history with the deeds of the Army of the Union. In their hands this fresh outpouring will share the courage that has already blessed our soldiers in the camps, carried sunshine to the hospital, and pressed in among the horrors of the battle-field, with a quality of mercy and beneficence in offices angels might envy.

PAY WAGES, AND THE CRUEL WAR WILL STOP.

It is a fact, confessed by all honest men, that this war could and would be stopped in a day if the people of the South should unanimously and sincerely declare that they would hereafter be only commonly honest and pay a day's wages for a day's work. Saying that, there would remain no motive for them to carry it on. They commenced it only that they might have more laborers to toil for them without pay, and more land upon which laborers might work. That's the exact truth stripped of all its disguises, clad in plain English. At the bottom, the war is a question of the Wages of Labor—nothing less nor more. The laboring man, then, no matter what his color or condition, who imagines that he can safely take the ground with the South, and thus practically maintain that a day's work is not always and everywhere worthy of its reward, knows nothing of the force and far-reaching effect of the principle to which he is committed. He is a fool, whom nothing but the wisdom of wiser men will save from bondage, which force or fraud is all the while seeking to impose. Men of toil, this is your question, and upon its very settlement depends your condition and the condition of your children. It touches the foundation stone, the very vital principle, of our Government, which is this: "Before God and the law, in whatever pertains to my rights as a man, I am as good as you: you are as good as I am. I will not trench upon your rights; you must not trench upon mine!" That's the bond of Union among the American people, and when it is severed by the success of the South in its impious assertion: "You, in whatever pertains to the rights of [illegible] are not, before God and the law, as good as I am; I am better than you are. I will trench upon your rights—your right to your labor, the right of ownership of yourself; you shall not trench upon mine,"—there is not vitality enough in the Republic nor in the professions of Democracy which underlie it, to save our governmental fabric from rotting down into despotism or anarchy as quickly as a mushroom decays. The cry of "Nigger! Nigger!" which points to a variation from our standard of taste and beauty, in the color of the human skin, no more affects the principle that we assert, than the cry of [illegible] ... expressing a national difference from our own, affects it. If a man may be robbed of his day's work, ... he may be robbed in the same way, if his hair ... or his birth-place is in a foreign land ... [illegible] readers back to the foundation stone of our inalienable rights, and to show in what an evil, dangerous, nay, deadly thing, this bloody war has its root. We like to prove that the struggle is, when stripped of the disguises and sophisms that partisanship invents, a question of Work and Wages—not a question of races, nor of soil, nor of climate. "Pay me wages for my labor rendered!" is the universal demand of working-men. Is it unreasonable? Let the people of the South put aside their whips, throw away their branding-irons, forge their fetters into horse-shoes, shoot their blood-hounds, and otherwise dispose of all the cruel enginery by which men and women are compelled to work for nothing, and answer, "We will!" and stick to what they say,—the war would stop in a day.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The returns from Maryland fill every loyal heart with rejoicing, while in the outer-darkness of secession there will be a fell gnashing of teeth. The State stands redeemed. Her voice is for war until "the last armed foe expires," and for emancipation, speedy and unconditional. There will be a howl from Northern sheets in the service of Jeff. Davis, like the *Times* of this city, that Federal bayonets surrounded the ballot box, but loyal men will thank God for that, and for the time which has come in the history of Maryland secesh, that each can see at easy distance from him the glint of Federal steel. The merits of the whole discussion are contained in the President's letter given elsewhere, adjusting the differences between Schenck and Governor Bradford. It simply re-establishes it that loyal men *shall vote peaceably*, and disloyal men not at all, leaving each to fix his own status by a simple oath of allegiance at the polls. The result returns General Goldsborough as the State Comptroller, with a voice that records Maryland as forever on the list of loyal States, and soon to stand beside her free sisters without a bondman to curse her soil. What a rebuke for the Blair family this triumph and its twin in Missouri.

The noble radical men (from RADIX, *root*—desirous to strike at the root of the matter) have declared that emancipation is the means whereby freedom the antagonist of slavery, strikes down the power which sustains the rebellion. And their people joining in the full chorus of the loyal States from Maine to California, say to the President, let this and every other God-given means be employed to crush the rebellion.

Think of it. A majority of **30,000** in Maryland for the Union and the war. The result in Missouri is so close as to be undecided, and to give the radical element abundant promise that one more contest will overthrow the waning slave power in that State. Illinois gives in her local elections a majority of 30,000 against the copperheads. Wisconsin will do better than first promised. The snakes are a defunct generation.

VARIOUS SORTS OF BEASTS.

We have never heard of a fellow who kept on an average two women, a racehorse, a bob-tailed, fighting dog; who had an interest in a faro-bank and a grog-shop; who never gave a cent in charity save to some broken-down and broken-nosed prize-fighter, or some other object equally unworthy; who never sees the inside of a church or a decent man's house,—a fellow whose business it is to live by his wits and politics—one to whom ballot-box stuffing or ballot-box smashing are equally easy—an impudent, ignorant, graceless and vice-stained scoundrel,—we have never heard of one such who, if a "Democrat," as ninety nine of each hundred of these ornaments of our civilization are, was not specially strong on the Bible argument in favor of slavery, and the obligations of all good Christians to buy and sell men. We have never heard of one such, who, if making a speech in a Copperhead club-room, or its next of kin, a bar-room, did not to the extent of his small learning and little ability go at the Sacred Book and its texts perverted to pro-slavery uses, and make them the basis of a harangue—a compound of pious ejaculations, and frantic cursings of the poor devils, the Abolitionists, whose offence is in the fact that they will maintain that a day's work should always be paid a day's wages. We state what our readers must have recognized as a curious phenomenon. But we might go further and say that justifications of American Slavery on Biblical grounds, no matter by whom tendered, are to us indubitable proofs of the moral rottenness of those who make them; and we do not except from the sweeping condemnation the vinegar-visaged gentleman in the white cravat, who drones out his version of the blessed Gospel, at the rate of five thousand *per annum*, any more than the other pro-slavery gentleman with the bob-tailed, fighting dog, who is himself on the look-out to "punch somebody's head"—somebody weaker than he. There is much in the odor of sanctity which a black coat when worn over a white choker exhales; and there is nothing quite loveable in "*Bose*" or "*Bull*" cropped and ready for a clinch with somebody's else "*Tiger*" or "*Towser*"; nor yet in "*Bull's*" master. We do not expect to cling to the coat skirts of either the men, or the tail of either of the dogs, for our hopes of blessedness hereafter; but out of the lot, were we to hitch to any, we should tie to the four legged beasts first, and then, should the fastenings break, to the dogs' masters; but never—never—never—to that sublimated rascality and distilled and clarified rottenness which, in the likeness of a priest, abuses God's word to crystalize inhumanity and Atheism into a statute which men shall [illegible] as the will of the Most High. Such men know better. Not all the sophisms of the schools can take out of them the nobler instincts with which they were born,—instincts which education, the society of the good, and professions of love for all men ought to have exalted into unquenchable passion for the happiness of the race. The prize-fighter who, all his life, has been at work to deaden and stupify his better nature, has the plea of ignorance, which the clerical Atheist cannot set up; and while pity may drop a tear over the ignorant degradation of the first, it may wonder why the visible wrath of Heaven is averted from the head of the last—the impious blasphemer in the name of the Lord.

It should be a cause of devout thankfulness that, in these latter days, the religion—nay, not religion, but the theology—which sanctifies the ownership of one man by another man, and which covers with the ordinances of faith the unutterable horrors implied in human chattelism as this country knows it, has nearly run its race, and that its priests are hunting for holes in which to hide the shame that has come upon them. We expect one more chance to bid them adieu. When the day for the settlement of this national trouble comes, and the effort to save slavery, as the heathen and cannibals cling to their gods of baked mud when a temple falls, is at its height, we shall see them again, perhaps in full canonicals; shall hear their solemn dronings out of prophecies of vengeance if their interpretation of the Word is not heeded; shall be witnesses of [illegible] wives and multitudinous bob-tailed fighting dogs stand at their backs; and last of all, we shall know in advance how they will, for the last time, be put to flight.

ANCIENT AND FISHY—SMELLING OF COPPER.

We assure our readers that the paragraph quoted below is not from Copperhead sources. Though it reads like a model editorial in any one of the half dozen organs of Jeff. Davis that we could name, or like a quotation from a Copperhead gathering called to embarrass the Government and discourage the people, or perhaps more like so many sentences from one of Governor Seymour's speeches, it is of more patriotic origin, being a part of the Address of the Federal party in the Legislature of Massachusetts, to the people, during the last war with Great Britain:

> "Instances of military oppression have already occurred among us, and a wretched people, jealous of their rights, must have observed some attempts to control their elections and to [illegible] civil before the military authority. [illegible] ... to stay the sword of the destroyer, and to prevent the further effusion of human blood; that our ... [illegible] ... that by an upright and faithful administration of our Government, in the true spirit of the Constitution, its blessings may be equally diffused to every portion of the Union."

We beg pardon of the ghosts of the defunct Federalists, if any are allowed to visit this earth, for the supposition that the paragraph to which we refer was taken from the editorial columns of Mr. J. Davis' organ in this city—the fire-in-the-rear *Times*. The similarity of the extract to what we every day read in that organ, deceived us. But how true it is that treason, even of this cowardly sort, has its own language, which varies little in different cases. Has the editor of the *Times* a file of some old Federal paper of 1812-'15, from which its choicest attacks on the Government and on the war are made up?

In another column we give the closing report of the session of the Fenian Brotherhood of the United States, a congress of Irish-Americans having nothing to do with politics on this side of the Atlantic, but purely national with a view to the establishment of Irish freedom, or Ireland for the Irish. Its proceedings have been only partially given to the public, and only enough has been shown to declare the talent and vigor of the body, in which respects it has rarely if ever been equalled by any meeting of that nationality in this country. An address to the Irish people is given with the closing day's report.

England with Three Wars upon Her Hands.

The Boston *Transcript* says: When the British Ministers first manifested their sympathy for the secessionists, they were at once given to understand, that by so doing they were not only breaking faith with this country, but openly and directly holding out encouragement to sedition at home, and in all their colonies and dependencies. Since that secret societies have been established, and agitation has begun in Ireland, in Australia, in the Canadas, and in England itself; and to-day we find that the British Government has upon its hands not less than three wars—of neither of which was there a sign, when the unnecessary and unjust neutrality proclamation was originally issued, viz: in India, where the natives have rebelled again, and are led by the sons of Dost Mohammed; in New Zealand, where the natives have risen against the colonists, with a determination to exterminate them; and in Japan, where the hatred of the princes and people against the English appears to be as implacable as in India, Ireland and New Zealand.

The Cotton Distress in Lancashire.

The last report of the committee charged with the relief of the distress in the manufacturing districts of England shows a considerable increase of employment in the cotton mills and manufactories. On the 19th of October there were 150,835 persons out of work, compared with 178,205 out of work in July. The health of the population is generally in a satisfactory condition. In an appendix to their report the committee give an estimate of the cotton supply for 1864 as compared with 1863. The quantity likely to be received next year in excess of this is stated as follows:

	Bales.
Turkey	20,000
Italy, Sicily and Mediterranean Island	10,000
India	350,000
Egypt	150,000
Brazil, West Indies, Africa, Australia, China and South Sea Islands	150,000
Allowance for extra export from Liverpool	200,000
Increase	610,000

The weekly consumption of 1861 was 45,454 bales. The supply estimated for 1863 is 23,000 a week, or three days a week nearly. An increase of 610,000 bales in 1864 will give 11,730 a week; which, added to 23,000, will give 34,730 a week, or four-and-a-half days; but irregular work as at present. The weekly consumption taken from Liverpool up to August 7th, this year was 20,027 bales.

Our National Finances.

The N. Y. *Times* says: In magnificent contrast to the bankruptcy and financial lunacy which rule and ruin in Richmond, Secretary Chase's administration of the Treasury will show to the world a clean balance sheet on the 1st of November. It will show the filling of seventy-five millions of suspended requisitions. It will show the payment of every creditor of the Government, whose claim was on that day audited and established! There is pay due to the brave men who, throughout the United States are battling for the Union. Secretary Chase has thirty millions piled up ready for them. The Paymaster General's requisitions for September and October will be honored whenever presented.

The Treasury vaults contain gold enough to meet all demands payable in coin for nine months to come. From the Customs alone, the receipts are more than sufficient to pay the specie interest on the public debt as it accrues.

A Voice from Egypt.

The Union men of Effingham county have achieved a substantial and glorious triumph over the copperheads. They have elected their candidate for County Treasurer, a War Democrat who was rejected by the copperheads because of his Union sentiments. On School Commissioner and Surveyor the copperheads came off with a majority of sixty. This is in a county which has always given 700 and over majority against the Republicans, and in 1856 gave Fremont only twenty-seven votes.

A NEW COMET.—A new comet was discovered on the 14th ultimo, at Marseilles, by M. Tempel. He describes it as telescopic, its position being right ascension 9 degrees, 49 minutes and 44 seconds, and declination 34 degrees, 7 minutes. In the course of an hour it increased a little both in right ascension and declination, so that it seems to be moving in a northwesterly direction. About the same time a comet was perceived at Amiens, but does not seem to be the same, since it is described as having a tail of an apparent length of two metres, while M. Tempel's is telescopic, with a mere rudiment of a tail.

THE REBEL RAM AT CHARLESTON.—A Morris Island letter, of Oct. 24, in the New Bedford *Mercury*, states that the monitors had a little "brush" on the night of the 22d. It seems that the rebel ram undertook to reconnoitre; she got down the harbor as far as Fort Moultrie, when the little cheese-boxes opened on her savagely. The monitors were walking round the harbor in fine style, evidently to get around the ram, to head her off, and capture her; but it is likely the rebels recollected the fate of the Tingal, for the ram very speedily made tracks for the city, well satisfied, no doubt, that the cheese-boxes are hard cases.

[illegible]

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Marmaduke and his 4,000 Repulsed at Pine Bluff.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 8, 1863.

By the steamer Luminary we have late dates from Vicksburg and Memphis, and letters from your correspondent at Little Rock. From the latter source we obtain the following particulars of the late fight at Pine Bluff, some mention of which was made a day or two since:

On Sunday morning, the 25th ult., about eight o'clock, there was attempted a surprise on Col. Clayton, by four thousand Confederate cavalry, commanded by Generals Marmaduke and Cabell Meade.

Clayton had an hour's notice of their approach, and immediately set himself about making a defence. A plenty of cotton being stored in the immediate vicinity of the Court House, the Colonel ordered a sufficient quantity to barricade the streets surrounding the Court square, and having eleven cannon, planted them in position to rake three streets leading to the centre of the city. His force was less than seven hundred Infantry. The enemy's attack was made at 9 o'clock simultaneously on the southeast, south, and west of the city, they having come on three different roads, and on arriving at the outskirts shells were thrown in every direction into the city. No notice was given for the women and children to leave, and the bursting of shells caused extraordinary excitement. Women and children came running from every direction to the Court House for safety. They were there but a few moments, when the rebels advanced, directing their fire upon the building. The women and children were removed under the banks of the river, where they remained exposed through a cold, dreary day, until the battle was over, which was about five o'clock in the evening. At about nine o'clock the rebel sharpshooters had entered private houses in the vicinity of the Court House, and appearing at the windows, commenced firing. The artillery was thundering up and down the streets against the cotton breastworks.

Marmaduke sent a flag of truce to Colonel Clayton, telling him he had a force of 4,200 troops, had him completely surrounded, and demanding an unconditional surrender. Col. Clayton answered, that "the 5th Kansas did not know the meaning of the word surrender; that he had whipped Marmaduke six times within the past eighteen months, and should whip him again." This message was delivered to Marmaduke, and in ten minutes the engines of death were in full motion, firing from every direction upon the Cotton barracks, and the Union cannon busy replying, with some 400 long range rifles doing their work of death. At 10 o'clock Marmaduke ordered a general charge upon three sides. Clayton held his cannister and rifles until the enemy reached within less than one hundred feet of him, and then ordered fire, and a horrid havoc it made, completely repulsing the enemy, and killed and wounded a large number. At 12 o'clock another charge was made by the enemy, with the same result. The firing then ceased for a while. In the evening a third charge was made with no better fortune. Col. Clayton had taken the precaution, early in the morning, to bring within his cotton fort, some 150 horses, and stalled them in the cotton warehouse on the bank. They were saddled and bridled, and became impatient waiting for the fourth charge of the enemy, who seemed slow to come up to the scratch. A charge on the enemy, it was thought, might wake them up. The bugle sounded "boots and saddles," and in a moment a few of the cotton bales were removed and 150 cavalry, headed by Col. Clayton, started at a speed of 2:30 for the enemy, some 1,000 feet off. This caused the butternuts much confusion, who, by this time, were many of them visiting private houses and robbing them. They were confounded, and dispersed in every direction, and finally were followed two miles out of the town, when it becoming dark, our troops returned. This ended the day's work. The last heard of Marmaduke and Cabell, they were in the vicinity of Saline River, some twenty three miles off, on the double-quick. Nearly every private house in the city was plundered, and the furniture in the houses of Messrs. Reasers, Allis, Grows and Mills, totally destroyed by being broken to pieces. The enemy left their dead and wounded in the streets to the number of some 200. The Federal loss was eleven killed and thirty-three wounded.

The reported burning of large quantities of cotton is an error; only some forty or fifty bales were destroyed. Many citizens from Pine Bluff took up arms and went into the fight with a hearty good will, several of their number, heretofore, being strong secessionists. Three companies of Home Guards done good service. An artillery company is now being organized.

Arkadelphia, Arkansas, is reported to be in possession of Gen Steele. This place is located on the Washita River, and the recent headquarters of Gen. Price. There are now between 2,000 or 3,000 contrabands in camp at Pine Bluff. There was a Union meeting held at the theatre in Little Rock last week. Over 700 volunteers from Yell county, Ark., have reported for duty to Gen. Steele, at Little Rock. Two infantry regiments are being raised by Capt. Ryan, and one by Col. Fishback, and one by Mr. Baxter, at Batesville.

Rebel Outrages in Western Kentucky.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 8, 1863.

A merchant from Mayfield, Kentucky, who was robbed of his goods and himself narrowly escaped capture there by the rebels, arrived here to-day. From him we learn further particulars of the raid made on that place last Monday. The rebels, five hundred in number, under Faulkner and Newsom, entered the town about four o'clock on Monday morning; surrounded the residences of Hon. Lucien Anderson, M. C. elect, and T. Bolinger, placing one hundred men around each place. Bolinger managed to escape, but Anderson, less fortunate, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Parties were dispatched to cut the telegraph wire, which prevented any knowledge of the raid reaching Paducah. The work of plundering then began. Every store in town was broken open, and goods to the value of $18,000 stolen. The houses of Union men were entered and plundered of all their valuables, and many indignities offered to loyal citizens.

Detachments were sent out for the purpose of destroying the railroad track in the rear of the trains coming into town for the purpose of preventing their escape backwards. A portion of the track near the depot was also torn up, and the cars thrown off, injuring a number of the passengers. The train was then fired into, badly wounding several passengers. While endeavoring to extricate themselves from the wrecked train, marauders came upon them, presenting pistols to their heads, and compelling them to give up money, watches, &c. Edward T. Wyman, Government agent, received a buckshot in the leg. When the cars ran off the track a large splinter was thrust through the other leg, and several pieces of timber fell upon him. The rebels prevented aid from being rendered him, and he remained several hours in this situation, suffering greatly from his wounds. The station agent was robbed of $600, Dr. Humble of $600. The rebels remained in town until three o'clock, then started for Paducah, but returned through Mayfield at 10 o'clock at night, and encamped eight miles south of town. Among them was a number of citizens of McCracken and Ballard counties, Ky., and sons of residents of Paducah. Their route back was through Henry, in Carroll county, Tennessee. They had with them a pack of blood-hounds, and used them on the march to hunt up Union men, whom they inhumanly murdered when they caught them. Among the citizens captured were Dr. Landrum, State Senator, and Irvine Anderson, over 70 years of age. It was expected Hon. Congressman Anderson will be exchanged here for Trusten Polk, a member of the rebel congress, now a prisoner.

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THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Results of the Sessions—Resolutions

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

The Convention of representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood, who have been sitting for the past few days in this city, and whose labors closed upon Thursday night last, issued a series of resolutions which are of great importance to the Irish and Irish American people, and of which we give an synopsis:

WHAT THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD IS.

An important epoch having arrived,

Resolved 1. That our organization consists of an association, principally of citizens of the United States of Irish birth or descent, but open to all true friends of the liberties of Ireland from the domination of England by every honest means which are not in violation of the Constitution and the laws under which we live and to which we owe our allegiance. We assert an unquestionable right, under said Constitution and laws, to associate together for this purpose. Exiles of every country, and especially those of Ireland, having found homes, personal freedom, and equal political rights, in this American republic, and deeming its preservation necessary to the ... of the general elevation of the human race, be it

Resolved 2. That we do hereby solemnly declare our entire allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States of America.

Resolved 3. ... seeing the dangers threatened by England, her sleepless hostility, her threats and press, towards the United States, a war seems fast approaching.

Resolved 3. That the younger members of the Fenian Brotherhood be instructed to study military tactics, and apply themselves, zealously to learn the use of arms, in order to be prepared as organized and disciplined bodies, to offer their services to the United States Government, by land or sea, against England's aggressions.

Deeming the resurrection of Ireland to nationhood to be of immense interest not alone to Irishmen, but to all sincere lovers of human freedom,

Resolved 4. That every man of Irish birth or descent who lives on the American continent, is admissible to the Fenian Brotherhood, without distinction of class or creed, provided his character is unblemished and his devotion to Ireland unquestioned, and that we earnestly invite every American, who is loyal to the principles of self government, to aid and sustain us by his moral influence against our enemies, the enemies of foreign despotism, who would hinder the growth of republican principles, and stop the onward march of freedom in this free land.

Politics, partisanship and religion being the great obstacles which the Fenian Brotherhood will have to surmount, be it

Resolved, That every subject relating to partisan American politics, and to differences in religion, be absolutely and forever excluded from the counsels and deliberations of the F. B.; and that we furthermore invite every sincere friend of liberty, without distinction of party or creed, to join cordially and harmoniously with us upon the neutral platform of Irish independence.

The annexed resolutions will be embodied in to-morrow's paper, we appending now only the captions in order to make room for the address of the congress to the people in Ireland.

6. "The Fenian Brotherhood not a Secret or an Illegal Society."

7. "Pledge and Fraternal Bond of the F. B."

8. "Present Position and Sentiment of the Irish Race at Home and Abroad—Duties of the Brotherhood."

10. "The Irish People a Distinct Nationality—Their Right to Self Government."

11 and 12 not for publication; for private circulation in the organization only.

13. "The Fenian Brotherhood Permanently Established in America."

15. Organism—Government Regulations."

16. "Sympathy with Poland."

We annex the eloquent and pointed address of the Congress to the Irish people at home.

Address of the Centre and Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, assembled in Convention in the city of Chicago, to their fellow-countrymen in Ireland, who share their views as to the best means of achieving the independence of Ireland.

BROTHERS: We deem it prudent to withhold for the present from publication in the newspapers certain important resolutions, having special reference to the revolutionary element in Ireland, which have been submitted to this Convention by the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, and unanimously adopted. Printed copies of these resolutions will be placed before the different circles of our organization in this country; and will also be communicated at the earliest fitting opportunity to our friends at home. In the meantime, we do not wish to separate without addressing to you a few words of sympathy and encouragement, as guided by all ... regarding the present aspect of our affairs.

We are solemnly pledged to labor earnestly and continuously for the ... of our beloved Ireland. That pledge, with the blessing of Divine Providence, we shall redeem. And when the wished for hour shall have arrived, we shall be prepared with you to meet the implacable persecutions of our race in battle array; to put an end forever to the accursed system under which our unhappy people have suffered such cruel tortures, or die like men in the attempt. And in what holier cause has man ever died? How much Irish blood has fallen upon the battle-fields of the world? Alas! how much Irish blood has been shed in the service of our country's oppressor, the plunderer and murderer of her people, the fell enemy of her faith! Over this subject, and others connected with it, we have pondered long and bitterly. But our resolve is fixed and irrevocable; the foul stigma which attaches to our name must be wiped out.

We do not ask, will you be ready? We know you are ready. Nine-tenths of the Irish people have been at all times ready, in heart and will, to dispute with armed hand the invader's right to enslave or exterminate them. But this is not enough. We must be "skilled to do" as well as "ready to dare." We are thoroughly convinced of the utter futility of legal and constitutional agitations, parliamentary "policies," and all similar delusions. These things have brought more suffering upon our people than would be caused by the most protracted and devastating war. The best of them would but expose the ardent and the brave to the vengeance of local despots; and be it remembered that such sacrifices beget no noble aspirations.

No enslaved people ever regained their independence or became formidable to the enslaver without "illegal" (in the enslaver's sense) pre-organization. Poland had its illegal (in the Russian sense) organization long before those glorious "legions of despair" unfurled the flag of revolution. Had Italy no illegal (in the Austrian sense) organization, the sword of McMahon had never flashed in victory on the field of Magenta. Had not the American colonies of England their trained militia, the "trampled province" could not have sprung into a free and glorious republic. Hungary was pre-organized—but why multiply instances? The lesson which history teaches to struggling nationalities—and illustrates by many a bright and many a dark example—is that pre-organization is essential to success. With it, there may be defeat and glory. Without it there must be defeat and shame. Some politicians seem to think anything approaching to a military organization impossible in Ireland. But its possibility and feasibility, when guided by courage, prudence, devotion and ability, have been proved to our satisfaction; and this fact is the very foundation of our conviction, that the day of our deliverance is at hand. We say our deliverance, for the privilege of living among a free people, and of sharing the blessings of free institutions, but makes us feel the more keenly the sufferings and degradation of our own old land. But our hearts swell with hope and exultation when we think of the living fire that burns within her shores, defying the combined efforts of open foe and false friend to extinguish it. No matter how powerful and devoted her exiled children might be, we should tremble for the cause if there were no true men left in Ireland ... the heroes of '98. We do not ... the enemy's persistent endeavors to emasculate or to banish you.

A deep responsibility rests upon Irishmen in the present generation. The fate of this country trembles in the balance. Emigration is doing its exhausting work. Other influences are leagued with the oppressor to quench the spirit which has triumphed over the dungeon and the scaffold, and which even famine could not kill. Let us falter now, and Ireland's doom is sealed; a grand old nation—grand even in her misery—is blotted from the map of the world. But there shall be no faltering, no cowardice. Our country cries to us for aid, and points to the grave which the foe has dug for her. Armed legions shall interpose between her and that grave.

Here we have soldiers armed and trained, (thousands of them trained in the tented field and amid the smoke and thunder of battle,) with able and experienced Generals to lead them. Let the cities and towns and parishes of Ireland have their brigades, regiments, battalions and companies of partially disciplined soldiers of liberty silently enrolled. Above all things let every man be pledged to obey the commands of his superiors, and pledged also never to move without such command, for obedience to command is the first and most important requisite of the perfect soldier—all the rest is secondary. Thus you will not only be prepared to strike with effect, but all rash attempts at insurrection will be prevented. Without such an organization as we contemplate, partial uprisings of the people will be sure to occur, having no results but the sacrifice of brave men and, perhaps, the ruin of our cause. When we strike, let us strike home. And are there not strong arms within the enemy's own shores to second the blow? Circumstances are in our favor such as Providence never before vouchsafed to an enslaved people. We have but to act as becomes brave and resolute men, and ours shall be the pride and the glory of lifting our unrelenting foe ... among the nations. Brothers, rely upon us—we rely upon you.

JAMES GIBBONS, Chairman, Philadelphia.
JNO. O'MAHONY, President H. C.
RICHARD DOHERTY, Del.
DANL. BRENNAN, Del. } Vice-Pres.
DANL. CAMPBELL, Del. }
M. O'C. MCCARTHY, Sec.
JNO. A. SEVERS, Sec., Ass't Sec'y.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Alabama Escapes with Her Prizes.

THE GEORGIA AND TUSCALOOSA HEARD FROM.

The Vanderbilt's Movements.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

CAPE TOWN, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Sept. 17, 1863.

At the date of my last letter, (Aug. 19,) the whereabouts of the Alabama and her two prizes was only known to the parties here who had purchased the prizes and their cargoes. On that day, however, the Governor learned that the prizes were at Saldanha Bay, (a fact which the American Consul had hinted in his letter to the Governor, dated the 17th of August,) and he dispatched her Majesty's war steamer Valorous to that place, with his private Secretary on board, and a custom house officer, to protect the revenue and prevent an infringement of neutrality. Of course the Valorous was one day too late, as both prizes had left that secluded place the day before.

The Georgia still remained in Simon's Bay, twenty three miles from here, and did not leave till the 31st of August. Being an iron vessel, and her bottom very foul, it was intended that she should be put upon the slip-dock here (Table Bay) or at Simon's Bay, for repairs; but both docks were out of repair, and she probably went to Mauritius for that purpose.

On the 29th the Vanderbilt arrived from St. Helena, having left Rio de Janeiro on the 3d, proceeded to Trinidad, and from thence to St. Helena, where she took in 400 tons of coal—all three were there. Learning from the pilot at Simon's Bay that the Georgia had sailed only sixteen hours before, she started off immediately without coming to anchor. She proceeded eastward about 100 miles, where she found a Dutch bark dismasted, and being nearly out of coal she towed the distressed vessel to Simons Bay, which they reached on the 3d inst. The Vanderbilt remained there one week, coaling and repairing machinery, and departed again on the evening of the 11th.

On the 12th, she was spoken by an English vessel to the eastward of this place, having probably gone in that direction to catch the Georgia, or to find out from vessels passing off Agulhas where the Alabama had gone.

On the 14th, a small vessel arrived here from Angra Pequena, a small guano island on the west coast; but no information could be obtained from her in relation to the Alabama or her prizes. The British shipping master here, Capt. Tinley, who is also a police magistrate, resolved to make the crew tell all they knew, and therefore had them brought before him to take their depositions. They testified in substance that the Alabama and her two prizes went westward to the guano islands—Angra, Penguins and Ichaboe; that both the Sea Bride and Tuscaloosa left their cargoes there on the island, or transferred them to other vessels; that the latter left in ballast as a privateer, with her four guns on board, on the 30th of August, and that the Sea Bride (captured here in neutral waters) after discharging her original cargo, loaded up with guano and left for some port unknown. They also testified that the chief manager of these arrangements (and probably the chief purchaser of the prizes and cargoes) was Thomas Elmstone, of the firm of E. Geagger & Co. of this place, who are the lessees of the guano islands from the British Government, which now pretends to own the Island of Ichaboe. This Elmstone was the chief negotiator with Semmes while he was here, as I happen to know; and he has not appeared here since the Alabama left.

The evidence taken by Capt. Tinley was submitted to the Governor, with a view to the punishment of the prize-buyers if they should happen to return here; but it was kept very quiet, and not a word leaked out about the Alabama or her prizes until the former returned to Simon's Bay on the 16th. This place is so full of British Confederates that, though over a dozen persons here must have known where the prizes had gone, not one revealed it; and some of them even pretended to be confidential with the commander of the Vanderbilt, and threw out deceptive hints to mislead him.

The Alabama, on her return to Simon's Bay on the 16th, reported no further captures. She is now taking in coal and getting her steam condenser repaired. She will remain at that port about eight days. Capt. Semmes, being now put in funds by the sale of one prize and two cargoes, will give his men a holiday, and some spending money, with which "to go 'hard up'" to do when he was here last.

The Tuscaloosa, I have just learned, has gone east and the Vanderbilt may fall in with her. The Florida has not yet appeared here, and I believe is cruising near the equator. It is just possible that the Vanderbilt may return before the Alabama leaves again, but not probable. Yours, &c., AFRICUS.

A CHAPTER OF SOUTHERN HORRORS.

Five Attempts at Slave Insurrection.

On Friday evening last a gentleman arrived in Philadelphia who has recently traveled in many parts of the South. In the tour he passed through a considerable part of Georgia, North Carolina, and Eastern Virginia. Less than eight days since he was in Richmond. He passed through Rebeldom disguised. The following brief recital of horrors, or most of them, fell under his personal observation:

No less than five attempts at negro insurrection have been made in Georgia since the month of July last. As a terror to the slaves, some were shot, others hung, and seven or eight were burned, one of the latter being a preacher—woman.

Many children have died from want of the common necessaries of life. Old and infirm men and women have also died, their deaths having been hastened by the want of proper nourishment.

In Richmond, Virginia, women to the number of five hundred or more appeared in the streets, demanding bread or blood. One house, with stores for the rebel army, was broken open, and the women succeeded in obtaining some provisions to sustain life a little longer. The people of Richmond were in a desperate condition. There are but few of the wealthy class remaining. Many of them had reached Wilmington, North Carolina, and running the blockade, are now out of harm's way in Europe. Considerable numbers of Union prisoners are daily starving to death; many who yet cling to life are hopelessly imbecile.

During the second bread riot three women were shot, one of whom died from her wounds. In her last moment she upheld a little cross—the emblem of her Christianity, worn next to her heart—and taking therefrom a diminutive American flag, made of silk, wrapped it on the outside of the cross and kissed it, when her head fell upon her breast. She was dead.

About twenty-eight miles from Newbern, N. C., our informant saw an emaciated mother digging a little grave, in which she buried an infant nearly two years old. Her despair was truly heart-rending. Her husband and son were conscripted into the rebel army. She believed her son was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill. He belonged to the North Carolina 7th, which, she says, was composed nearly all of boys, some of them not over fourteen years old. She had understood her husband had escaped North. Our informant was touched by the grave scene. He gave the woman some Confederate scrip and made a little head-board for the grave, on which he drew the following: "Sacred to the memory of Saliie Johnson, aged twenty one months."

The mother could not read. He explained what he had placed on the little board, and she expressed great gratitude and burst into tears. [illegible] she, no doubt, thought he was a rebel soldier.

He further says that a counter rebellion is not far distant, when the leaders of the Southern Confederacy, if they do not escape the country, will be made to bite the dust.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S GREEK FIRE.

A Discovery in Fort Wagner.

The following is an extract from a private letter to a gentleman of New York, dated Fort Wagner, October 19, 1863.

I opened one of the unexploded magazines, and dug out a lot of the "villainous compounds," as Mr. Beauregard ever complained of. First was a little box containing sulphuric acid, in tubes about six inches in length by one third of an inch in diameter, and by it a box marked "fire bottles," on the inside of the cover of which was a card of directions. Taking one of the bottles, and preparing it according to the direction, I threw it at something hard.

The experiment was perfectly successful. The bottle burst, the contents were ignited, and burnt for ten minutes. The bottles evidently contained camphene, gunpowder and chlorate of potash. To day I found another of their "fire bags," which consists of a tin can holding about a quart, in the centre of which is suspended a smaller can. The inner one contains powder, and the space around it is filled with cotton and turpentine. A time-fuse communicates from the outside with the inner can. Being a little suspicious of the fuse, I first emptied the outside ... of a small opening at the top, and ... [illegible] ... of Greek fire" gone into.

[illegible]

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

An Important Movement—Departure of Palmer's Division—A Strong-minded Woman—Gen. Palmer's Judgment in Two Cases—Sanitary Commission Soldiers' Home—"Feel! You Feel"—An old Woman—"Rankin's Ferry"—One of the Natives—"Lone Woman" vs. the "Widow"—Promotion—Gen. Hooker Struck Threatened—Capture of Lookout Mountain, &c.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

RANKIN'S FERRY, Tennessee River, October 27, 1863.

As I intimated in my last communication, a movement was on the tapis which promised most important results—nothing less than the occupation of Lookout Mountain, and the valley of the Tennessee River. So long as these two positions were in the hands of the enemy the abandonment of Chattanooga was a foregone conclusion. It was barely possible, while the roads were good to transport rations and forage from Bridgeport and Stevenson in quantities sufficient to sustain life. But when the fall rains came on, the roads would be closed, and unless a newer and more practicable one could be devised, we would be forced to fall back to Bridgeport and the Sequatchie Valley with the doubtful possession of Chickamauga. This was the situation of the supply question when Gen. Grant arrived and established his headquarters at Chattanooga. Almost his first official act was to direct Gen. Hooker, with the 11th and 12th army corps to cross the river at Bridgeport and follow up the line of railroad to Shellmount, thence along the base of Racoon Mountain Range, across the upper end of Lookout Valley and around Lookout Mountain. At the same time Major Gen. Palmer was directed to cross with his division Waldron's Ridge, pass into the Sequatchie Valley and strike the River at Rankin's Ferry, and hold himself in readiness to co-operate with Gen. Hooker. The latter expedition your correspondent accompanied. It is my purpose in this letter to detail a few of the incidents.

DEPARTURE.

We were ordered to be in column at two o'clock Sunday morning, and, punctually at the hour, after a hasty bite of coffee and hard bread, we were in the saddle and crossing the pontoon bridge at Chattanooga. The necessity of an early start will be apparent, when it is remembered that the route we were to take led us along the bank of the Tennessee River, at a point where from one bank to the other scarcely two hundred yards intervene, and that the rebel sharpshooters on the thither bank are thickly posted, and think it "no great shakes" of a feat to knock over a horse or pick off a man every shot. We had a little interest, therefore, in passing the ugly spot before daylight.

UP THE MOUNTAIN.

The ascent of this spur of Waldron's Ridge is very like the descent of the same range over which I passed when I first reached Chattanooga. For the "down" in my description of that passage, read "up" in this, and you will have a fair idea of the route. The road is, if anything, more rocky and rugged, and the mountain sides more broken and precipitous. The track is a mountain stream, which rushes down a frightful gorge, extending from summit to base, and adds immensely to the wild and picturesque beauty of the scenery. Every turn of its winding road-bed gave a new, exquisite view of the mountain torrent,—clear as crystal—which, swollen by the recent rains, roared and foamed over its rocky bed, now rushing madly down some lofty precipice like a miniature Niagara, and again running in steady, broken volume, a few rods ahead, again to tumble into the valley below. So, from top to bottom, plunging, roaring, foaming, through forests of evergreen and forests of oak, and chestnut and birch, gloriously frost-tinged and tinted, the Mountain Suck reaches the Tennessee. It is a bit of mountain scenery which I have never seen paralleled, and well worthy a journey to Chattanooga and a night ride, to see it as I did, all bathed in golden sunlight on that glorious Sabbath morning.

CAMPED.

We reached the top of the mountain with our batteries, our wagons, and our ambulances, with no other loss than using up and throwing down a few ten mules and horses, whose powers of endurance were not equal to the demands upon them, and so "wilted" in their tracks, and, at an early hour, encamped. Unfortunately, our supply wagons were the last that reached the top of the hill, and it was dark before we could break our fast, and indulge in soldiers' fare, never so well relished as at the termination of a hard day's march—hard bread and coffee. Our tents had not arrived at bed time, and we spread out our blankets, with our feet towards the fire, and laid down under the smoke to keep off the dew, and slept soundly until reveille sounded at daylight.

A STRONG MINDED WOMAN.

About eight in the morning a soldier approached the camp fire around which Gen. Palmer and the rest of us were seated, having in charge two other soldiers and a strong minded woman, the wife of a tallow faced denizen of the mountains. The General desired the woman to explain her business. She was a virago, and setting her arms akimbo, with her cool black eyes alight with anger, and her swarthy visage all aglow with enthusiasm thus recounted her grievances.

"Be you the Gin'ral?" (Gen. Palmer nodded.) "Bekase if you ar, I must say, you've got the d—st set of rapscallions it was ever my fortune to come cross."

"Well, my good woman what have they done?"

"Dun, what hain't they dun. In the first place my old man raised a lot o' taters, and we sold 'em to this 'ere federal army to keep 'em from starvin'; we had a few bushels left over, which we kalcilated to get three dollars a bushel for, but these cussed thieves have dun gone stole 'em."

"But do you know they have stole your potatoes? They shall be punished," said Gen. Palmer emphatically.

"I didn't see 'em steal 'em, but I know they had none when they kum here, and I found a heap of 'em in the hind end of the wagin."

The General being a lawyer, was unable to see that the guilt was properly saddled upon the prisoners, and ordered his release.

Soldier No 2 was a tall, wicked looking chap, who had stolen a bowie knife, and upon him the she devil poured the vials of her indignation. The evidence was fortunately better in this instance, for, at the dead hour of night, when ghosts and thieves are supposed to be doing their dirty work, she had heard an ominous sound at her smoke house door, and sallying out of her bedroom, clothed with innocence and a dimity night-gown of doubtful purity, had seized a beau ... and laid it with tremendous energy across his back as he was making free with the pork and fixings she had laid aside for her own table. She didn't care for the "pork and sasses" he had taken, for he dropped them in his flight, and she contented herself ... The soldier, not knowing whether he had encountered man, ghost or devil in the dark, ... raised a huge bowie knife, and brandishing it before her astonished eyes made his exit before she recovered from an indignant swoon. Next morning she sought him out and charged him before the General with stealing the knife, and demanded five dollars as the price of it. It was a miserable affair, not worth a shilling, but the soldier paid her three dollars, and was released.

MONDAY'S MARCH.

We marched along the Mountain road all day Monday, until we struck the road leading to Burnett's Gap, at the foot of which the rebel cavalry recently destroyed a large forage and ammunition train. The road was ... that our wagons were unable to go down the mountain and we turned off towards the left, keeping on the brow of the mountain for an hour, when we encamped for the night. Just after going into camp we started out, Capt. Steele and myself, to look up some rations, and fortunately came to an enclosure where Irish potatoes had once grown. The crop had been gathered, but with a sharp stick we dug over a portion of the ground and gathered a haversack full of tubers from the size of a pea upwards, which made us an excellent supper.

PRIGMORE'S GAP.

At Bob White's shanty, five miles further on, Tuesday morning we prepared to descend into the valley. From top to bottom is five miles, and Prigmore's house is at the bottom. Here, at the turn of the road, beside a clear running stream, we found an agent of the Sanitary Commission, who has established a "Soldier's Home." We accepted his invitation to eat with him, and sat down to an excellent dinner of beef soup, crackers and tea. That ended, we fed our horses and trudged on again. The column went into camp, but the Captain, who is topographical engineer on Gen. Palmer's staff, thought proper to examine the roads, and I accompanied him.

"FEEL! YOU-EN FEEL!"

Night overtook us at the house of a genuine East Tennessean, and we were compelled to crave his hospitality for the night. The family consisted of the farmer, his wife and infant, two marriageable daughters, a grown son and four intermediate young ones. Nine altogether, besides two of us, strangers. There were three beds in that single room, which served as bedroom, parlor, kitchen and dining room, and I found myself wondering by what sort of doubling process we should all find lodgment in them. About nine o'clock, the husband, who had been watching the bright sparks as they glittered and chased in the ten-foot fire place, cocked up his eyes: "Wall! stranger, you kin peel!" I started, and looked inquiringly. "You kin peel!" Me and the old woman wants to [illegible] ... pillows, and glanced at the sheets, white as the driven snow. No. It would never do to thus engage the good housewife; and, reflecting that if she could stand the pressure, I ought, I deliberately kicked off my boots and spurs, laid aside my coat and vest, drew off my nether integuments, and with a leap so rapid that my shirt described an angle of ninety degrees as I sailed through the air, I landed in the center of the bed of down. Capt. Steele followed suit, and the old man and his wife "jumbled in" another bed and the marriageable daughters ditto. How the balance of the crowd was managed I don't know, and as I was the last of the household awake in the morning I was not able to learn. I know that I slept soundly and dreamed continually. I imagined that I was the father of a large family of marriageable daughters each of whom had a pair of white cotton wings, and floated through the air, hovering from bedside to bedside, and finally settled down and made their bed upon live coals in a ten foot fire place.

RANKIN'S FERRY.

A breakfast of milk and corn bread and a feed for our horses filled the measure of the good farmer's hospitality, and with the sun I moved to Rankin's Ferry. This is opposite the upper end of Shell Mound, where Gen. Morton has placed a pontoon bridge. We cross to-morrow.

I am writing this letter in the log shanty of one of the natives. The mistress is forty-five—dull and stupid. She smokes a corn cob pipe, and when she can get the snuff, "dips." Everybody knows what that is, and that it is a nasty habit.

A LONE WOMAN.

"Lone woman," and "widow" are not synonymous terms in the Tennessee vernacular. A "widow" is a woman who has lost her husband and has ... [illegible] A "lone woman" is a ... olive plants, the fruits of love, children, but who has no husband, never had any. This class, I am sorry to say, is numerous hereabouts. They are those who love not wisely, but too well. They occupy a sort of quasi-respectable position in society, and belong to the first families. There is one of these "lone women" at the Native's House. She smokes tobacco, she dips tobacco, and, ye Gods! she "chaws" tobacco.

PROMOTED.

We have to-day learned that Major General Palmer has been assigned to the command of the 14th Army Corps, made vacant by the promotion of Major General Thomas. It is a worthy compliment to one of the bravest men in the army. Brig. Gen. Grafts succeeds Gen. Palmer in the command of the division. Gen. Grafts, it will be recollected, was severely wounded at Shiloh, and did excellent service at Chickamauga.

GEN. HOOKER.

This distinguished General, now in command of the 11th and 12th army corps, has crossed the river at Bridgeport and is now in the vicinity of Whiteside. I shall probably join him to-morrow.

THREATENED.

Gen. Crafts has just received a dispatch from Gen. Morton, that he fears an attack from a rebel column at Trenton. The object of the attack will be to destroy the pontoon bridge at Shell Mound, and isolate General Hooker and cut him off from Palmer's division, his support. Gen. Crafts has just sent him four regiments and a battery.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

I suppose by this time you have learned that our forces occupy Lookout Mountain. The attack was made at daylight Tuesday morning, as we are informed, by Gen. Hazen. The plan of attack was ingenious. Three thousand volunteers were selected and floated down on the pontoon bridge to Moccasin Point, where they arrived over the river and drove the rebels from the position. The attack was eminently successful, and our army have now undisputed possession of the stronghold. I do not know to what extent we suffered. To distract the rebel attention, and to prevent the massing of their troops upon our right, Gen. Wood made a vigorous attack upon our left and the rebel right. BON.

FROM COLORADO.

First Dispatches at Denver—The Ute Treaty—Convention with the Indians—The Conejos Agency—A Blasphemous Bandit Killed.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

DENVER, C. T., Oct. 21, 1863.

To-day marks a new era in Colorado Territory; for while I am writing this, the first telegraphic messages ever received in Denver, direct from "the States" are being taken off the wires, and to-night we are to have dispatches from the Agent of the Associated Press at Chicago. Of course we are jubilant; you can imagine all that; of course we feel bigger, more consequential, but what is better than all that, we have a sense of being nearer to our old time friends—and bound still closer to the good old Union.

At the time of our late election, your correspondent was over the mountains, far away, in the Middle and North Parks of which some of these days he may write you more at length, but other subjects press now. Be it known, however, that we had an election in September last, and that only two or three persons were elected to our Territorial Legislature that have the smell of Copperheadism upon their garments. That was a little cleaner sweep than our friends in Ohio made, and we jubilated over that somewhat, and if our telegraph had been working we should have sent you the news at the time.

Among the more important events in our history, was the great Treaty Convention with the Utah Indians lately held at the Conejos Agency in the San Louis Valley. The United States was represented by Governor Evans, who is *ex-officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Colorado, Superintendent Steck, of New Mexico, U. S. Agents Whiteley and Head, who had been appointed Commissioners for the purpose. Hon. John G. Nicolay, the President's Private Secretary, came on from Washington as Special Indian Agent and acted as Secretary to the Commission. The Utes were represented in council by the delegation which went to Washington last spring, and several other chiefs. The occasion was one of great interest, of course; the magnificent results were still greater—for by the treaty which the Commission made, the Indian title is forever extinguished to over one third of the area of the Territory, including a very valuable agricultural region, and every foot of land where gold mining is carried on in the Territory, embracing all the Rocky Mountain range from the North to the South line, the Middle and North, and the magnificent San Louis Valley. The terms of the treaty are of course not made public until ratified by the United States Senate; but it is understood, that the sum paid for this grand purchase is about $20,000 per annum for ten years. There is no doubt but the plan of sending Indians East before treating with them is a very economical plan for the Government, although rather an expensive item in and of itself, but Mr. Red Man generally surrenders, when he sees our Eastern cities, and is told that all these people are Abraham's children.

The Conejos Agency is at the Mexican town of that name. It is quite a curiosity that you can take a peep into the past, and see how people lived in the olden time; there they don't know what a Chicago Clipper Plow is, but use a crooked stick for that instrument; their wagons are carts, without a particle of iron in their construction—big, clumsy wheeled concerns. There they drive oxen mostly, and the driver trudges along on the off side. There the women carry water on their heads, as we see in the Sunday School books, representing Christ and the woman of Samaria at the well. There you have the fandango, and the next morning the pleasure of seeing the señorita with whom you ... danced ... in the "Camp," engaged in driving an ... around ... threshing floor ... of wheat—and that is threshing. Conejos is some three hundred miles from Denver, and until very recently was a portion of New Mexico. It is over 40 miles from ... land.

In returning to Denver it is possible that the Governor and Mr Nicolay had a narrow escape, for in coming through the Sangre de Cristo (Blood of Christ) Pass, they met a gentleman and lady, who, only an hour afterward, were attacked by Espinosa, a murderous villain who has been the terror of the southern portion of this Territory for the past six months. The man and his companion escaped almost miraculously with their lives, but their team was killed and carriage burned. For months both the civil and military had laid plans for his capture, but he had eluded them; but this attack was his last. In a few days he was traced to his fastness and killed, as was his nephew, who was with him; a brother of his was killed last spring, but this only seemed to inflame his thirst for blood. He beats Dick Merrick in this respect.

It seems that for killing the Texans his property had been confiscated by the New Mexican military authorities, and from some of the papers upon his person the following has been translated. The first is a portion of a letter which he wrote to Gov. Evans, a copy of which he retained:

"They raised our families—they took everything in our houses, first our cattle, and everything else ... would raise the dead than the ... families ... killed ... families. These ... to go out and kill with American ... the infants ... he had been ... we have reported of killing ... that ... here will have nothing to do with us, for ... killing ..., and ... our liberty. I am aware that ... an ... in this little, will be ... of ... cousin, ... I ... who ... of the ... sword ... other ... we have killed sixty-two ..."

How the writing becomes ... his ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... recall words that in the hour of trial "they played off" on him. Here is the text:

"I, Felipe, ... on this the thirty-third night of my journey with the angels, have blessed with ... under the banner of Holy Mother Mary! I am covered with the cloak of Holy St. Salvador! I am defended by the sword of Holy St. Paul! ...

I am as free as the Angels in Heaven originally. Amen Jesus!

Being ... with I put Jesus Christ, Jesus Christ, be my father, Mother Mary be my mother, Holy St. Christopher my sponsor, so that the devil may not come any day or night. I will be waiting on the leg of the Virgin Mary, until I die in her hand. Amen Jesus."

Like Jeff. Davis, he wanted to be "let alone," but the soldiers, when they found him made short work—a dozen bullets pierced him—and his head, as well as that of his nephew graced a pike-staff at Fort Garland the same evening. S. W.

Henry Ward Beecher at Exeter Hall.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture on the American question, at Exeter Hall, London, on the 20th of October. The hall was crammed to overflowing, and outside meetings were extemporised. There were some few expressions of dissent from Mr. Beecher's views, but they were scarcely audible amid the general plaudits.

The *Daily News* says the meeting was, perhaps, one of the most enthusiastic ever held in London, and it looks upon it as evidence that the sympathies and moral support of the great body of the English people are—as Earl Russell recently declared—with the North. It thinks that Mr. Beecher must have found out the truth of Lord Russell's declaration, and that he will go back to America as a messenger of peace and good will between the two countries.

We make the following interesting extract from the speech:

A gentleman asks me to say a word about the Alabama in New York harbor. As this is a little private confidential meeting, [laughter,] I will tell you the fact about them. [Laughter.] The fact is this—it is a little piece of coquetry. [Laughter.] Don't you know that when a woman thinks her suitor is not quite attentive enough, she takes another beau, and flirts with him in the face of the old one? [Laughter.] New York is flirting with Russia; but she has got her eye on England. [Cheers.] Well! I hope that may be [illegible] ... make believe to flirt with her. [Laughter.] [Loud cheers.] Now you know what was all that you were flirting with Mr. Mason, at your Lord Mayor's banquet. [Cheers.] Ladies and gentlemen, it did not do any hurt to have you, Englishmen tell us our faults. I hope it don't do you Britishers any hurt to have us tell you some of yours. [A laugh.] Let me tell you my honest sentiments. England, because she is a Christian nation, because she has the guardianship of the dearest principles of civil and religious liberty, ought to be friendly with every nation and with every tongue. But when England looks out for all she ought to ... her own blood, her own language, her own children. [Cheers.] America is the proper and natural ally of Great Britain. [Cheers.] I declare that all sorts of alliances with Continental nations as against America, monstrous, and that all flirtation of America with pandered and whiskered foreigners are monstrous, and that in the great conflicts of the future, when civilization is to be extended, when commerce is to be increased the globe, and to carry with it religion and civilization, then two flags should be flying from every mast-of-war and every ship, and they should be the flag with the cross of St. George and the flag with the stars of promise and of hope. [Cheers.] Now, ladies and gentlemen, when anybody tells you that Mr. Beecher is in favor of war, you may ask: "In what way is he in favor of war?" And if any man says he seeks to sow discord between mother and daughter, you will be able to say: "Show us how he is sowing discord." If I had anything grievous to say of England I would sooner say it before her face than behind her back. I would denounce Englishmen if they were maintainers of the policy of the South. However, since I have come over to this country you have told me the truth, and I shall be able to bear back an assurance to our people of the enthusiasm you feel for the cause of the North. And also from the very significant act of your Government—the seizure of the rams in Liverpool. [Loud cheers.] Then there are the lately announced speeches by Lord Russell at Glasgow, and the recent speech by the Attorney General. [Cheers.] These acts and declarations of policy, coupled with all I have seen and the feeling of enthusiasm of this English people, will warm the hearts of the Americans in the North. If we are one in civilization, one in religion, one substantially in faith, let us be one in national policy; one in every enterprise for the furtherance of the Gospel and the fulfilment of Christ's ... [Cheers.] ... [illegible] ... to stop. [Great cheering.]

At the close of the speech, Prof. Newman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting presents its most cordial thanks to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for the admirable address which he has delivered this evening, ... the heartiest sympathy with his ... [illegible] ... the Anti-Slavery policy of President Lincoln and his Cabinet. [Cheers.]

The resolution was supported by Prof. Hall and Mr. George Thompson, and was finally carried with but three dissenting votes.

The London *Star* describes the scene outside of the hall, which was of the most exciting description. The throng was so dense that Mr. Beecher was himself unable to gain admittance to the hall until a quarter of an hour after the time appointed for the commencement of his address. The reverend gentleman bore his detention in the crowd with great good humor, and was rewarded with a perfect ovation, the crowd pressing forward in all directions to shake hands with him. He was at last fairly carried into the hall on the shoulders of the policemen, and the doors of the hall were at once closed, and guarded by a body of police, who distinctly announced that no more persons would be admitted, whether holding tickets or not. This had the effect of thinning the throng outside, but some two thousand or more people still remained, eager to seize on any chance of admission that might arise. At 7½ o'clock a tremendous burst of cheers from within the building announced that Mr. Beecher had made his appearance on the platform. The cheering was taken up by the outsiders, and re echoed again and again.

A Brave Negro Soldier—The Flag at Fort Wagner.

The following letter, addressed to the Military Secretary of Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, narrates an instance of heroism in a negro soldier which deserves to go into history.

HEADQUARTERS 54th MASSACHUSETTS VOLS., MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 15, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to forward you the following letter, received a few days since from Sergeant W. H. Carney, company C, of this regiment. Mention has before been made of his heroic conduct in preserving the American flag and bearing it from the field, in the assault on Fort Wagner on the 18th of July last, but that you may have the history complete, I send a simple statement of the facts as I have obtained them from him, an officer who was an eye witness:

"When the Sergeant arrived to within about one hundred yards of the fort—he was with the first battalion, which was in the advance of the storming column—he received the regimental colors, ... [illegible] ... the Colonel, who was leading the men over the ditch. He says, as they ascended the wall of the fort the ranks were full, but as soon as they reached the top they "melted away" before the enemy's fire, almost instantly. He received a severe wound in the thigh, but fell only upon his knees. He planted the flag upon the parapet, lay down on the outer slope, that he might get as much shelter as possible; there he remained for over half an hour, till the second brigade came up. He kept the colors flying until the second column had retreated. When our forces retired he followed, creeping on one knee, still holding up the flag. It was thus that Sergeant Carney came from the field, having held the emblem of liberty over the walls of Fort Wagner during the sanguinary conflict of the two brigades, and having received two very severe wounds, one in the thigh, and one in the head. Still he refused to give up his sacred trust until he found an officer of his regiment.

When he entered the field hospital, where his wounded comrades were being brought in, they cheered him and the colors. Though nearly exhausted with the loss of blood, he said "Boys, the old flag never touched the ground."

Of him as a man and a soldier I can speak in the highest terms of praise.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your most obedient servant,

M. S. LITTLEFIELD,
Col. Com'd'g 54th Reg't Mass. Vols.

Col. A. G. BROWN, Jr., Military Secretary to His Excellency Gov. Andrew, Boston, Mass.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The President alluded to Halleck, however, with more humor than ever. "Do you know," said he, ... the other day, "that the ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862.

The news from every state or more counts a decided success all the rebel assailants. The figures have thus far not the hold they can do for the Gamblers, who stick to the end policy, the small advantage gained by these policy in their own fields will be complete by a good one by the returns from the larger portions of the State. It is now conceded even by their bitterest opponents that the radical candidates for the Supreme Bench, Messrs. Clover, Rickel and Wayne are elected. The soldier boys are yet to hear from, and the straight out loyal side cannot fall short of from five to seven thousand majority, and will probably exceed it. Good and glorious for Missouri!

From Gen. Thomas' army our news is to yesterday. The situation is without change. The rumor comes afresh of Bragg's withdrawal of his forces from our front. This brings us by coincidence to another rumor.

The rebel army in Virginia has fallen away before our advance, and is not only without morale, but without a leader. Lee having been sent to take command before Chattanooga, and his place being filled by a man of straw, who signs Lee to official orders.

Let us say that we have been warned by past experience not to trust these rumors of weakness of the enemy, and our main hope is that our military authorities give them no credence, and base upon them no action that may prove our undoing if the report proves false. The rebels are a wily and dangerous foe, and we get along best with them when their fighting qualities are best appreciated and so provided for. If we warn our readers to receive all this class of rumors with caution, we shall so best prepare them for events in store. It is very easy from any stand point to infer what must [illegible] — more difficult to common philosophy to bear disaster, for which we are wholly unprepared.

There is a great battle to be fought, and a decisive victory to be gained over these rebels before we end this war with their subjugation. All these preliminary adjuncts of starvation and demoralization may do very well to take the bumper out of the enemy, but it will not do to trust these alone.

The election news from this State, Wisconsin and Missouri continues to grow in importance as a complete crushing out of copperheads. The snake organ in Springfield, the *Register* has changed hands and been driven into a new hole. Consternation and dismay sit upon the faces of the recently defiant crew of disloyal peace men. "Had Zimri peace who slew his master?" Not Zimri.

The work of recruiting negroes makes good progress. In Maryland it will soon be quite unfashionable for gentlemen of color to wear anything but blue, and if the same law sets upon the faces of some of their masters, it will be all the more satisfactory, as showing that the cure is a radical one. It is always satisfactory to see medicine operate. The black army of Maryland will overawe all white disloyalty, and will hold the stars and stripes aloft until the soil beneath them is restored to loyalty. In Tennessee the same work is progressing, and under a complete system, which will leave no portion of the enterprise incomplete. Last, but not least, Ben. Butler has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and rebel slave property in that department will experience a tumble. A few months hence we shall have an immense army of blacks in the field.

The American Premier, Wm. H. Seward, delivered a speech at Auburn, on the eve of the New York election, in which he announces the sentiments of himself and the Administration on the issue involved in the war. The speech will be widely read, and considerable importance will be attached to the outgivings of the Secretary on the occasion. We are convinced that it more nearly reflects the views of the President than anything Seward has said since the war began, and it will be more satisfactory to the old friends of the Secretary than anything he has publicly uttered since he has taken his seat in the Cabinet.

HINTS OF A PROGRAMME.

We have heard much of late, and perhaps have written something of the doctrinal differences between the Copperheads of the East and the Copperheads of the West. A statement of these differences we understand them, is to day sufficient: "While the fire-in-the-rear journals in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, do not profess any reverence for the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," and while the authoritative assemblages of the party in those States have committed the rank and file to,

I. A withdrawal of our Federal forces from the South, and the territory claimed by the bogus Confederacy, including Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri;

II. To peace deputations to Richmond, or to Peace Conventions on the Border, to insure a cessation of hostilities on any terms; and,

III. To such changes in the Constitution as the rebels may demand, for the sake of giving slavery a [illegible] tenure of power in the Republic, and a degree of influence that its stoutest advocate never claimed;

—While the West clearly expresses its willingness for these, and, by implication, for each of the heroisms which Vallandigham and his co-laborers have preached, New York and New England, if Seymour and his "friends" can be believed, are,

I. For the Constitution according to their interpretation, with certain reservations to shield the New York rioters;

II. For the war and a vigorous prosecution thereof, without, however, any provision for mission, volunteering or drafting;

III. For such an honorable peace as Wood, Synders, Seymour & Co., can obtain without the assistance of any Black Republican President, Congress or army and,

IV. For the restoration of the Union as it was, at any hazard, provided always, the Democratic party comes uppermost, and the power of slavery as a political engine is perpetuated.

This, we take it, is an entirely fair and dispassionate statement of the doctrinal differences at which we have hinted. If our readers should see that they amount only to shifting way of putting the old quarrel between Democrats and Democrats, and that of the two factions referred to, that of the West is the less dangerous because its treason is on the surface, and openly proclaimed, let them not blame us. Seymour and Vallandigham are of a party; and though the journals and conventions of the bosom of one may say one thing and another publicly suppose the one or the other may be the organ of the other, they all serve a common purpose and that of opposition to the Government and aid and comfort to the rebellion.

WHERE CONFIDENCE REPOSES.

The country turns from Seward to Congress, the channel being fresh from the ranks of the people, is entirely into positive law, its wishes in relation to the program of the war. To put into the hands of the Executive not his subordinates of the Cabinet and the army, all the power necessary to make the policy that may be adopted vigorous and energetic, all the people that are needed to give weight and efficiency to our power upon the rebel foe; and all the money and men that may be called to the service of the Republic. The country is with the President, and the country is with the Congress, and the Congress will place the power in the hands of the President, and the country will support the President and Congress in the use of all means that may be demanded for the rebellion.

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There is little danger of going too far. The country has pronounced most unmistakably and emphatically in favor of a continuance of the struggle into which it has been forced, and it expects and demands that all the power, all the agencies and all the ability that can be brought to bear upon the contest shall be lavished. It has approved the confiscation of rebel property, the proclamation of emancipation, the employment of negro troops, the necessity of taxation and the rightfulness of the draft. These questions were all at issue in the great political contests that have been fought; and they have all been decided for the Administration. Now for the joint efforts of the Congress and the Executive to bring the war to a close!

We are warned from various quarters that the approaching session is to be a mere caucus of President-makers, and that the business of the country is to be subordinated to the hopes and ambition of politicians. The copperhead press are jubilant over the endless complications and discouraging prospect that such folly would open up. But we believe that the prophets of evil will be disappointed. Surely the country is superior to any one of its citizens; and to save it will be the recognized duty of all.

EFFECT OF THE EMANCIPATION POLICY OF THE BORDER STATES.

The Emancipation policy of the President has been ferociously assailed by the copperheads of the North ever since it was promulgated. The objection most strongly urged was that it would alienate the border States from the Union and drive them inevitably into rebellion. Many patriotic men were made to believe that such would inevitably be the consequence, if the President adhered to his policy. But what has been the result? Have the border States been exasperated into revolt? Have they seceded and joined the Confederacy? The wisdom of the President's policy has been made manifest to all men. The edict of emancipation has fixed the border States irrevocably in the Union. It has put an end to the desire to secede. It has caused the citizens to resolve to abolish slavery and make them free States. Missouri led off. A large majority of the people demanded the abolition of the rebellion breeding institution, and the issue now is whether it shall be gradually got rid of, or ended outright. The friends of a summary riddance seem to be in the majority.

The people of Maryland have just rendered a verdict by 35,000 majority that slavery is no longer fit to live in that State, and that it must speedily die. The State is more ardently Union this day than Illinois. Delaware has come to the same resolution and this week will pronounce the doom of slavery within her borders. One of the first acts of West Virginia was to abolish slavery, and the last was to elect three radical anti-slavery men to Congress. Last August Kentucky gave fifty thousand majority against copperhead Wickliffe and for unconditional Union. The people have thus solemnly pledged themselves to stand by the Federal Government, slavery or no slavery. It is very probable that before the next General Election passes they will conclude to follow the glorious example of the other border States, and decree Emancipation.

Even in Tennessee, which belongs to the Middle Slave States, the Union men with Gov. Johnson at their head have pronounced for Emancipation, and the cause is gaining strength every day, and are long the infernal practice will cease in the land of the Hermitage.

Now these are hard, obvious, undeniable facts. The Emancipation policy of the President has not caused any border State to try or wish to leave the Union. On the contrary, it has induced the citizens to take steps to assimilate their domestic institutions with those of the great free sisterhood of the North, and to cling to the Union more firmly than ever. The policy of Emancipation has given the Administration more strength than 200,000 soldiers, without it, would bring. When the rebellion broke out there were but nineteen States voluntarily loyal and unconditionally for the Union. The Emancipation policy has added four to the number, and a twelve month hence it will have added five more. Before Mr. Lincoln has served out his second term it will have added the remaining six. The Union will then be "all one thing." The house will no longer be "divided against itself." The irrepressible conflict" will be forever ended. The demon of discord will be exorcised, and permanent peace will bring healing and happiness on her wings. How much of the credit will be due to the copperheads?

THE WAR AND COPPERHEADS.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, which was destroyed by the rebel soldiery, has been re-established and has resumed publication. The renowned "Davidson," author of the articles in favor of submission to the Union, is out with another powerful argument against secession, which has produced great excitement in North Carolina, many defending and many denouncing it. Late telegraphic advices from Newbern state that

The *Standard* appeals to the "Conservatives" to rally at the polls, and unite against the "Destructives" on election day, and adds that there is no chance for peace until the original secessionists are hurled from power.

In alluding to the recent defeat of the copperheads in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the *Standard* says the last ray of hope for the South from the North has departed; that the North is headed behind the South by immense majorities; that the war will go on and be prosecuted by the Federal Government as a matter of business; that Mr. Lincoln will be re-elected; that the prospects of peace are more distant than ever; that the Southern people stand alone and in the attitude of defiance, and that they had better make peace either with Providence or the North very soon.

Here we have some of the first fruits of our recent Union triumphs at the polls. Their effect is to discourage the rebels and encourage those who are sick and weary of the contest. The copperhead victories last fall procrastinated the war one year. If the elections last fall had gone as they have this fall, the war would now be ended and peace restored. But the success of the copperheads instead of new hopes into the rebels, and enabled the leaders to persuade the masses that Lincoln's Administration would not be able to continue the war; that the Peace Democrats would shortly put a stop to it; that Congress would be copperhead; and would refuse to vote supplies for the support of the army; that the draft could not be enforced, and that the next Presidential election would hurl the Republicans from power, and return a doughface to the White House who would make peace with the rebels on their own terms, granting their independence, and dividing the Union on the line of Mason and Dixon; and if the North longer hesitated, foreign intervention would step forward and compel them to acknowledge the independence of the Confederates. Such were the flattering prospects that danced before the imaginations of the rebels as the result of the copperhead success at the polls. It enabled Jeff. Davis to enforce a sweeping, slave-born conscription, which goaded into the ranks of the last man fit to bear arms within the limits of rebeldom. And by means of this last tremendous effort the rebel chiefs have been able to beat back our armies, and hold at bay the utmost efforts of our brave soldiers.

But the October and November elections are opening the eyes of the Southern people. They perceive that the North is resolved to go on with the war, and make a business of it until the rebellion is crushed; that foreign intervention is hopeless; that the Administration will be continued in power four years longer, in order that old Abe may have time to "finish up his big job." Hence, the feeling is beginning to diffuse itself among the masses of the rebels that they had better make peace either with Providence or the North very soon, as it is fully to continue the struggle. Northern unity is what is required to compel a peace speedily; and Northern unity, we believe, is what has precipitated the bloody [illegible] so long.

As a matter of retributive justice it is but right that England, who has been so hard upon us during the child of her trouble, should have a taste herself of the miseries, which in our case, she has so heartily derided. There is, indeed, a sort of Nemesis in affairs of this kind, which neither people, nor nations, can avert. We find, accordingly, that the jeers and contempt wherewith the British Government assailed us on account of the rebellion, have scarcely ceased hissing on their lips, when notes of revolt, and defiance come to them from far off India, from New Zealand, and even from their most loyal colonies of Canada.

It is as if the cold-blooded logic which that Government indulged in at our expense, respecting the right of the Southern rebels to be treated as belligerents, and consequently their prior right to revolt, had been preached with a loud voice by the enemies of England to all those colonies simultaneously, and that the Indians who had not forgotten the sack of Delhi, and the blowing of Sepoy soldiers—prisoners of war!—out of the cannon's mouth—and the Maoris, who remembered the iniquitous origin of the New Zealand war, and the ease with which they disposed of the forces sent against them, had seized with avidity upon the English Government's argument in favor of the rebellion, and given them a practical demonstration of its efficacy.

There, at all events is the fact, and the English, who laughed at us, will find that in dealing with it they have got hold of no laughing matter. The Indian revolt appears to be wide-spread, and to have its roots in the colonial hatred of their conquerors. The New Zealand outbreak, so soon after the late war, indicates that the local government has given fresh grounds for another and a more determined struggle. It also is universal, and the divisions amongst the native chiefs have been healed, that they may the more effectively carry on the war. Seven thousand five hundred Maoris are opposed to five thousand British soldiers, and both sides are animated by the spirit of utter extermination.

So that England has got her hands full. She has proclaimed that rebellion is right, and we hope she will find it so.

CONTINUED ON 4TH PAGE.

COPPERHEAD CHEEK.

Said the Augusta (Georgia) *Constitutionalist*, of Sept. 9th:

TO BEATEN PEACE PARTY.—Our people will recollect that two or three or more months ago we heard a great deal, and that continually, of the wonderful things the peace men of the North are going to do. Many in our midst built strong hopes of peace on the action of the malcontents in Lincoln's realm. Many even were proposing terms of peace, inviting the Northwest to a free and independent, and actually going so far as to ask the Northwestern States to abandon New England and the Middle States, and unite with us upon our pro-slavery Constitution. But since about the Fourth of July, since the capitulation of Vicksburg and the retreat from Pennsylvania, we have heard scarcely a whisper of peace from beyond the Potomac. The people of the United States have been elated at their success, and have gone crazy again on the subjugation of crushing the rebellion and subjugating the seceded States.

If this was the delicious strain after the copperhead defeat at Vicksburg, what song will the copperheads of the South sing after the not less important defeats in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and New York? Will not the key note be found in Jeremiah?

IT WAS AND IS TRUE.

A little copperhead journal, down in the country, on the borders of rebeldom, manifests indubitable rage because the TRIBUNE holds that the war arises out of a question of wages of labor, and that when the people of the South agree to lay aside their whips and branding-irons, and to always pay a day's wages for a day's work, the war will end. Oh copperhead, this is all true as we stated it: and what you have been only nine days a patriot, and your eyes are opened, you too will see that we are not mistaken!

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

Union Majority in 57 Counties, 21,127

The following is the result of the recent election in fifty-seven counties, compared with the same counties in 1861:

Counties.	1862. Union.	1862. Cop.	1861. Union.	1861. Cop.
Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bureau	1,400	[illegible]	1,158	[illegible]
Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook	4,000	[illegible]	1,721	[illegible]
Dewitt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Douglas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edwards	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Effingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gallatin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grundy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iroquois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jo Daviess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kane	1,700	[illegible]	1,210	[illegible]
Kankakee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LaSalle	1,641	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Livingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McHenry	1,800	[illegible]	1,119	[illegible]
Macon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McLean	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moultrie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sangamon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stephenson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tazewell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermilion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whiteside	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,251	[illegible]
Will	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
57 Counties	28,697	7,570	21,720	10,481

Union majority, 21,127. Copperhead majority last year in same counties, 4,770. Union gain, **26,097.**

We published yesterday returns from fifty-seven counties which (corrected) foot up a Union majority of **21,127**, and a Union gain over last year of **26,060**. We add the following counties:

Counties.	1862. Union.	1862. Cop.	1861. Union.	1861. Cop.
Cass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knox	1,811	[illegible]	1,336	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1,811	[illegible]	1,336	1,697

Union majority in five counties, 681. Union gain, 1,310. Union majority in sixty-two counties, **21,788**. Union gain in the same counties, **27,370**. The Union majority in Illinois will not be less than **30,000**.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Majority in 40 Counties 15,634.

Counties	1862. Union.	1862. Democ.	1861. Harvey.	1861. Fer.
Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]	600	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,154	[illegible]
Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dane	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	[illegible]
Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Fond du Lac	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	180	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Juneau	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenosha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ozaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sauk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheboygan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waupaca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waushara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winnebago	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40 Counties	28,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	4,[illegible]

Union majority in 40 counties 15,634. Union majority in 1861 in the same counties 4,504. Union gain 9,960.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Union majority in Massachusetts will be about 20,000, which is big enough for all practical purposes. In the Legislature, the Senate stands unanimously Union. In the House, the relative strength of the parties is, 237 Unionists to 112 copperheads.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Enemy Driven Back Across the Rappahannock.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF OUR FORCES WITH GREAT LOSS TO THE REBELS.

We Capture Nearly 2,000 Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It appears from information received here to-night that yesterday morning the 9th and 6th Army Corps, under command of Major General Sedgwick, advanced to Rappahannock Station. They, having the right wing of the army, the 1st, 2d and 3d Army Corps forming the left wing, under command of Major General French, proceeded to Kelly's Ford. When the right wing reached the Rappahannock, the enemy was found to be in considerable force, holding this side of the river. The rebel batteries, earthworks and redoubts crowned the banks on each side of the Rappahannock. Gen. Sedgwick at once advanced and stormed them with great gallantry and impetuosity, gaining much daughter and taking a large number of prisoners.

When Gen. French reached Kelly's Ford, about six miles below Rappahannock Station, the enemy threw across an entire division to support their picket line on this side. Gen. French hastily took a position so as to bring his artillery to bear upon them, and shelled them with marked effect, not only killing a large number, but throwing them into utter confusion, scattering them wildly, and taking many prisoners.

Gen. Buford's cavalry crossed at Sulphur Springs to cover the right flank, several miles above Rappahannock Station, and Gens. Gregg and Kilpatrick crossed below Kelly's Ford to cover the left flank. No definite information of the operations had been received up to noon to-day. The enemy after crossing the Rappahannock under cover of the night, moved in the direction of Culpepper, and the advance of our forces, supposed to be cavalry, reached Brandy Station early to-day.

The right wing of our whole line advanced, and, no doubt, pressed rapidly forward after the retreating foe. The entire number of prisoners taken by both Sedgwick and French, is now believed to be 1,800. The prisoners are composed principally of both Carolina and Louisiana troops.

This afternoon the train commenced bringing prisoners into Alexandria. The number taken by Sedgwick is from 1,300 to 1,400. The remainder were taken by French. A gentleman who was present with the army says it was a noble sight to see Sedgwick's prisoners in a crowd. They are the largest lot ever captured by our forces on the Virginia side, and were guarded by cavalry to prevent straggling or escape.

The wounded prisoners were also gathered in one body.

Our total loss is reported to be 400 in killed and wounded, but no prisoners. Our wounded were carried to Warrenton Junction, and from thence were sent to Alexandria this afternoon.

General French, following up his advantage, quickly threw the 1st division of the 3d corps, commanded by General Birney, across the river, which ended his operations for the day.

This morning he crossed the river with the remainder of his command. General Sedgwick had previously crossed it, and at nine o'clock this morning the two wings had formed a junction and held both banks of the river.

The enemy, after their defeat in these two engagements, were not only pursued by our victorious forces that they threw themselves into the river in their efforts to escape, where some were drowned and many were killed by our infantry.

All the artillery the rebels had on this side was captured. It is reported to be seven guns. They threw some of their artillery hastily into our hands, as they were compelled to leave it in their hasty retreat.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The *Herald* has the following:—"RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Nov. 7.—Major General Sedgwick, commanding the right wing of the army, consisting of the 9th and 6th corps, left Warrenton this morning with orders to march to Rappahannock Station, and take and hold that position. The march was a rapid one, and the first division of the 6th corps, under command of Brigadier General David A. Russell, (Gen. Wright being in command of the corps,) reached the heights this side of the Rappahannock about one o'clock, and drove in the enemy's picketa. Hained second division of the same corps on Russell's right, commenced skirmishing soon after, and drove the enemy before them. The 5th corps, under Maj. Gen Sykes, formed their skirmish line on the south of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, stretching down towards Norman Ford. Early's division and Terrill's rebel corps occupied the heights on this side of the river, the works upon which they had so turned as to make them defensible from attack from this direction. The works were constructed by our forces last summer, while we occupied the line of the Rappahannock.

The enemy, however, had strengthened them by digging a semi-circle of rifle-pits around their front. Such was the formidable position which Russell's brave boys attacked and carried to-day. Colonel Tompkins, Chief of artillery on General Sedgwick's staff, posted the artillery on the heights, about three-fourths of a mile this side of the river, and commenced to shell the works at about three o'clock. Eighteen guns were engaged in shelling them. At this short range the firing was beautiful and the effect demoralizing. That of the enemy was slap very fine. While this was going on, General Russell was busy with his musketry. He posted his line of skirmishers upon both flanks of the enemy's works that night, when his own brigade, composed of the 5th Wisconsin, Col. Allen, 5th Maine, Col. Edwards, 6th Maine, Col. Harris, and 131st New York, Col. Upton, were ordered to charge on the rifle-pits and earthworks upon both flanks. Led by General Russell in person, they went steadily and silently onward, fighting as they proceeded, until nearly the woods, when they fired heavily and rushed for the rebels with cheers. This was too much even for the "flower of the Southern army," for it was the much vaunted Louisiana brigade they found there, and after a short hand-to-hand contest, they turned to flee to their pontoons, which were lying directly in their rear, but here they were foiled. Our boys had already secured the approach to the bridge, and they had no alternative but to surrender or swim for it. Some of them tried the latter, but it was no easy matter, and they yielded. When those on the opposite shore found we held this end of the bridge, they set fire to their side and destroyed a portion of it. This closed, at dark, one of the most brilliant actions of the war. It was fought by the same troops that so gallantly stormed and carried the Heights of St. Mary's at the second battle of Fredericksburg.

Although Generals Sedgwick, Wright and Tyler, with their staffs, were present, and active, all agree in awarding the credit of this brilliant achievement principally to General Russell and his gallant troops. General Meade has sent to General Sedgwick an order congratulating him and his troops upon their success in this preliminary movement.

Lee is supposed to be at Culpepper, Ewell at Brandy Station, and Hill between Culpepper and Cedar Mountain. We are [illegible] to cross at daybreak.

LATER.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Nov. 8, a. m.

From present appearances the losses of yesterday were somewhat underestimated. The killed will be nearly 100, and the wounded 300. One hundred rebels, wounded, are left in our hands. We have 1,800 prisoners including 100 commissioned officers. A heavy fog on the river this morning delays attack. Our batteries are in position, and the attack will be made as soon as the fog raises.

Lee Declines a Battle---The Situation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—All quiet on the Rappahannock to day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The *New York Post's* correspondent at headquarters says:

There was little fighting to-day on the southern bank of the Rappahannock, but it was of no importance. It is most improbable that a great battle will be fought within a day or two, and no battle has been fought to-day. All depends on Gen. Lee. If he will stand for a battle, one is pretty certain to occur. Gen. Meade is ready for it, and his troops are in good spirits. The enemy is in a position which will compel us to fight under disadvantageous circumstances, if we attack him. We are urged to it by the President, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck. He was not at all averse, apparently, to our crossing the Rappahannock. The truth is, in a pecuniary sense, it must be very expensive to the rebel army, amounting, perhaps 20,000. There is no reason to fear defeat, and there are many reasons to hope for success. Lee, this time, has not a safe retreat, as he had last year, when he was defeated, rather into the heart of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—From information which has reached Washington to night, the army has left the south side of the Rappahannock, and is now on the Fredericksburg side. Burnside yesterday, with his left at Falmouth, and his right at Stafford Court House, drove the rebels from their position on the Rappahannock, and they are now in full retreat for Gordonsville. It is stated that Gen. Longstreet's corps left Fredericksburg on Monday night, and that the rebel forces in front of Burnside are those of Hill, Ewell and Jackson. It is also stated that Longstreet's corps left Gordonsville for Culpepper on Tuesday night, and that he has gone south to attack Burnside.

Our army lay in line of battle all day yesterday, but Lee declined to accept the issue of an engagement.

Gen. Kilpatrick occupied Foxy Mountain yesterday p. m. Last night he discovered a large force of camp fires south of the Rapidan, between Raccoon Ford and Jackson Station, on the railroad. No force of magnitude was discovered in and around Culpepper.

This leads to the inference that Lee has decided to risk a flank movement in the open field, and withdrawn his forces, except a large guard, to his dense strong position. All the evidence tends to prove that Gen. Meade has again out-generaled Lee by leading him to believe that it was his intention to move down the left bank of the Rappahannock, thus inducing the latter to weaken his front here to strengthen that point.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The streets are full of rumors in regard to what Gen. Meade intends to accomplish in this campaign, most of which are more numerous than the good of those who circulate them. There seems to be no reason to doubt, however, that this is a different movement, and that a decisive and important object, which will, in connection with other movements of the Union army go far towards establishing the fact that the rebellion is essentially played out, and so reduce its territorial limits as to deprive it of all pretense to independence and nationality. A short time now will fully develope the plan of the grand campaign just being inaugurated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special, last night says:

No considerable opposition was met by the advance march of the Army of the Potomac, yesterday, the rebels having rapidly fallen back and placed the Rapidan between them and our advance.

"A brigade of Buford's cavalry encountered a brigade of rebel cavalry at Waterloo bridge yesterday morning, and after a short fight drove them across the river. Having orders to proceed in another direction, the pursuit was not followed up. Last night Buford's cavalry occupied Culpepper, and the main body of the army is in the vicinity of Brandy Station to-day. Our advance has pushed on as far as the Rapidan, the enemy being on the south side, in their old intrenchments. Our forces are rapidly moving upon the different fords on the Rapidan. If any determined resistance is made it will probably be in disputing the passage of the River.

"Meanwhile it is reported that a movement is being made by another column in a more southerly direction, and reports of Kilpatrick being in possession of the heights south of Fredericksburg are reiterated.

"It is furthermore stated that Lee is not with his forces in front of Meade, but that A. P. Lee and Ewell are in command. Lee is reported to have gone to Chattanooga, and prisoners taken make the statement that Gen. Meade will be soon whipped, and give out mysterious hints as to his being drawn into a trap. The rebels could not conceal their elation in their army, and North Carolina troops captured declare that they will not again take Longstreet. The North Carolinians, called Tigers had a fight in the cars on their way to town, upon this topic, the former boldly asserting that they were heartily sick of the war, and did not wish to be exchanged. The latter called them poltroons, and the two parties came to blows.

A private letter from an inmate of the Libby Prison, dated October 13th, states that the Union prisoners receive no meat, it being impossible for them to obtain it, and live themselves, to supply it. Already another bread riot, of which the papers make no mention, has occurred. The rebel issue of the scarcity of food is the entire worthlessness of the currency. Farmers have grain and cattle to sell, but not to sell for money, for pay, rent, or to put within the iron grasp of the rebel government, if they can help it.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A Washington special to the *World* says:

It is hinted that a considerable Union force has risen, and is about to move up the peninsula toward Richmond. It is stated that the artillery roads constructed under orders of McClellan are in superb condition, and will greatly facilitate the movement against the enemy.

The entire army crossed the Rappahannock yesterday, without any incident of importance.

Advices received otherwise in Washington, state that the rebels appear to be moving towards the Rapidan, as yet taking no position for accepting battle. Our troops command all the roads approaching Fredericksburg from the northwest, while some of them hold that town and Falmouth to-day.

The New York *Times* publishes a dispatch says: "Officers from the front this evening say Culpepper has been occupied by our troops, and our cavalry have pushed on as far as the Rapidan, without meeting the rebels in any considerable force. The impression among military men is that Lee's entire force is in full retreat for Richmond, and that it will make no effort to retard our advance this side of the fortifications of that city.

LATER.

A dispatch brought from the front says heavy cavalry skirmishing was going on all the afternoon southwest of Culpepper, toward Madison Court House. The only rebel force this side of the Rapidan is Stuart's cavalry, who are covering the rebel retreat.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A BRILLIANT FEDERAL SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Intelligence has been received here, dated Clarksburg, Va., that Generals Averill and Duffie, commanding separate forces, after several engagements on Friday and Saturday last, succeeded in driving the enemy, under Madwall Jackson, several miles down the valley, east of Greenbriar Mountains, into and through the town of Louisburg, in Western Virginia.

After the first battle on Friday, fought by Gen. Duffie, the enemy was reinforced, but, nevertheless, the rebels were totally routed. On Saturday, under the combined forces of Duffie and Averill, the rout was so complete that the enemy abandoned all their supplies, guns, colors, &c., and fled in dismay, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Our men behaved splendidly, and the victory was one of the most brilliant of the war. The number killed and wounded on our side is not stated. We hold Louisburg.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Our Forces Occupy Arkadelphia.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF REBEL STORES, ETC.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SAINT LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1862.

Capt. A. H. Ryon, chief of Staff to Gen. Steele, has just arrived from Little Rock, bringing intelligence of the capture of Arkadelphia by a portion of Gen. Davidson's brigade, under command of Lieut. Colonel Caldwell.

On the 28th of October, Col. Caldwell with about 700 men entered Arkadelphia, and found the rear guard of Price's forces just leaving the town. Our forces immediately attacked and routed them, capturing a large number of their wagons, and taking several hundred prisoners.

Col. Caldwell then destroyed a large powder mill and an immense amount of ammunition and stores, and after a temporarily failing back reoccupied the town and now holds it.

CAIRO, Nov. 10.—By the arrival of the steamer Marcella, we have Memphis dates to the morning of the 8th, with advices from Little Rock, Ark., to the 6th. All is quiet there. Holmes and Price, with commands, are still located at Marshall, Texas. There are but few Confederate troops now within the borders of Arkansas. Marmaduke's cavalry and some 9,000 men are in the mountains west of Fort Smith, without supplies.

Marmaduke on leaving Pine Bluff, was chased by our cavalry from Benton to Camden, on the Washita.

Political affairs throughout the State are highly encouraging for the Union cause.

At a Union meeting held at Little Rock on the 31st ultimo, [illegible] were passed expressive of a cordial support of and loyalty to the United States, pledging the utmost endeavors to suppress the rebellion and restore the supremacy of the Government. A number of spirited loyal addresses were delivered, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for a Central Union Club.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 12, 1862.

The late elections have completely prostrated the copperheads—especially the result of the election in Missouri. This has mortified and surprised them to an inconceivable extent. Leading copperheads in this State now advocate a change of base as absolutely necessary for the salvation of their party. How to do so and save the party from shipwreck, is the great question to be answered.

The *Register*, the leading Copperhead paper of this city, is to change proprietors. It is said that it will be made a joint-stock concern, so as to distribute

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

CLOSE OF THE NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR.

RECEIPTS ABOUT $60,000.

Dinner to the Soldiers—Address by Miss Anna Dickinson—Dinner to the Ladies

Yesterday, according to previous arrangements, the great Northwestern Fair, which for nearly two weeks has challenged the attention of the country as the greatest effort of the kind that the world had ever witnessed, was brought to a fortunate and successful close. An indication of the impending consummation was seen in the morning in the removal of the deposits of the "Curiosity Shop," which during the Fair have attracted their tens of thousands of visitors, to Bryan Hall.

The crowds in attendance on the Fair, if it was not possible to increase them, were certainly not diminished in comparison with previous days. At nine o'clock the auction sales of articles not otherwise disposed of, commenced and proceeded with great spirit. The attendance was "a jam," and the bidding lively. Eager ears were constantly bent to hear the frequent announcements of the drawings, and eager eyes were wide open to watch the fall of the auctioneer's hammer. This scene of curiosity and excitement continued till half-past twelve o'clock which had been determined upon as the hour for

THE SOLDIERS' DINNER.

It is difficult to imagine a more lively or inspiring scene than that presented at the Lower Bryan Hall yesterday during the hours devoted to the soldiers' dinner. Nor would it be easy to conceive of a given amount of space so densely crowded with human beings, than was that portion of the hall not occupied by the tables during the same period. …

Receipts from the Fair.

The following are the sums received on the several days of the Fair: …

The receipts at the dining room have been as follows: …

The average number that dined at the Fair Hall daily, was 1,500. The average number of daily visitors to Bryan Hall proper was 5,000.

Anna Dickinson.

Society at large has an honest horror of the assumption by women of the functions which belong strictly to man. This feeling is laudable, and ought to be respected—even when it may at times be but an exhibition of prejudice, for it is founded on that high regard for the purity and gentleness of the female sex, which has been the chief characteristic of every age in the history of civilization. …

During the past week the public have listened to the orations of Anna Dickinson—a young woman of some twenty years—who till but recently was unknown in the city of Philadelphia, her birth place and home. …

Anna Dickinson is a born orator. …

COOK COUNTY ELECTION.

The following are the official returns of the towns of Cook county at the election held on Tuesday, the 3d inst.: …

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD AT AUBURN.

His Opinion About Seymour and Vallandigham.

NO PEACE UNTIL LINCOLN IS PRESIDENT OF THE WHOLE UNITED STATES.

Slavery to Perish with the Insurrection.

Secretary Seward being at his home at Auburn the evening before the election, addressed a public meeting there, assembled in Corning Hall. He spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS:—I am here by accident and not by design. I have persistently declined, as you know, to enter political canvasses as a Senator. …

A PROPHECY THAT HAS BEEN FULFILLED.

You will succeed, my friends, to-morrow. I know you will succeed by signs other than those which excite your own hopes of success. …

THE ISSUE OF THE WAR.

I have another ground for knowing that you will succeed to-morrow. …

NO PEACE UNTIL ABRAHAM LINCOLN IS PRESIDENT OF THE WHOLE UNITED STATES.

I know the war waged for that object will succeed, and I know elections held for the same object will succeed. …

"Steal not this book, my honest friend,
For fear the gallows be your end."

"Steal not the Presidency, my honest friend,
For fear the gallows be your end."

APPROACH OF THE TIME WHEN THERE SHALL BE NEITHER SLAVERY NOR SLAVES IN THE LAND.

…

DOORS OPEN ALWAYS TO THE PRODIGAL SON.

…

BUT NO INVITATIONS.

…

COST OF WAR.

…

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

Fellow citizens, forty-seven is so near to fifty that we may use round numbers. …

AN IMPORTANT ADDRESS.

Hon. E. W. Gantt to the People of Arkansas.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the address of E. W. Gantt to the people of Arkansas, which contains some very important expressions. Mr. Gantt was elected a member of the Congress at Washington in 1860, by a large majority, but at the outbreak of the rebellion, identified himself with the rebel army, in which he became a Brigadier General. He was taken prisoner at Island No. 10, and since that time has been out of the service. In his address he reviews the early progress of the rebellion, particularly in Arkansas, and is very bitter against Jeff. Davis on account of his heartless and blundering war policy in that section. He shows that the struggle is brought to an end so far as Arkansas is concerned, and says:

"But we are whipped—fairly beaten. Our armies are melting, and ruin approaches us. …"

…

THE MISSOURI SOLDIERS.

Their Votes Overwhelmingly Radical.

[Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 5, 1863.

The big 5th regiment cavalry, M. S. M., has just sent in the first bomb. One thousand and four for Radical, against five Conservative: …

Ecclesiastical Trial.

The Pittsfield (Pike Co.) Democrat is almost exclusively devoted to the publication of the report of the trial of O. H. McKown, a local Deacon of the M. E. Church …

Inhuman Treatment of Prisoners of War in Richmond.

Where the Blame Rests.

THE PROPER REMEDY.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

A vast deal has been said and written at various times, and by various people, about the barbarous treatment received by the Union prisoners in Richmond at the hands of those who have always styled themselves "F. F. V.'s," the "chivalry," &c., but as the subject is one on which too much cannot be said, and as our people are only now beginning to give some slight heed to the cries of mortal suffering and anguish coming ever and anon from the poor fellows who have had the misfortune to fall into rebel hands in Virginia, I venture to give your readers a few particulars which may have escaped the notice of those who have not had the same opportunities the writer has in witnessing the barbarities alluded to.

Of the "Libby Prison" I find the following description in my diary, kept while I was an inmate of that infamous abode of misery:

Close on to the canal, and at the corner of Cary and Twenty-first streets, and within a mile of "Rocketts," stands the horrid Libby Prison. …

So much for the Libby Prison itself, but all this is capped by the treatment received by the unfortunate inmates.

Belle Isle (surely miscalled) is situated in the James River, about half a gunshot from the Libby, and right opposite that famed institution of the Sunny South. …

A. O. A.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This institution was never in a more flourishing condition than at the present time. …

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER.

Physicians for Diseases of the Throat, Heart and Lungs.

…

A CARD.

Remarkable Cure of Throat Disease.

…

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1863.

…

New York Stock and Money Market—Nov. 10.

…

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

…

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1863.

WEEKLY REVIEW—During the past week the receipts of grain and flour have been light, …

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1863.

FREIGHTS— …

FLOUR— …

WHEAT— …

CORN— …

OATS— …

RYE— …

BARLEY— …

COAL— … CANDLES— … COOPERAGE— … CHEESE— … COFFEE— … CIDER— … DRUGS AND CHEMICALS— … EGGS— … FISH— … FEATHERS— … HIDES— … HIGHWINES— … IRON— … LEATHER— … METALS— … NAILS— … NAVAL STORES— … OIL CAKE— … POULTRY— … POWDER— … PROVISIONS— … RICE— … SALT— … SOAPS— … SPICES— … SUGARS— … SYRUPS— … TOBACCO— … TALLOW— … TEAS— … WOOL— … WOOD— … WOODEN WARE— … WINES AND LIQUORS— …

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Nov. 7, 1863.

…

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending November 7, 1863.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week compare as follows with the previous weeks since June 1st: …

BEEF CATTLE.

…

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards during the day amount to about 1,300 head, …

HOGS—The receipts at the various yards …

New York Cattle Market—Nov. 10.

…

TURNER & SIDWAY,

WHOLESALE

LEATHER

DEALERS

IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH

CALF SKINS,

And manufacturers of

HEMLOCK LEATHER,

And the fine grades of

Oak Tanned, Calf, Kip, Upper and Harness Leather.

DEALERS IN SHOE FINDINGS.

HIDES AND OIL.

Store, 49 Lake-St., Chicago.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

For Females,

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Lyon's Periodical Drops

USE ONLY

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Lyon's Periodical Drops

BUY ONLY

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are prepared only by

DR. JNO. L. LYON,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Price, $1 per bottle.

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists.

WIGS! WIGS! WIGS!

Chicago Tribune.

[illegible], NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

1864. PROSPECTUS. 1864.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

[illegible]

"NO FORBEARANCE TO TRAITORS."

"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

This well known and popular journal [illegible] independence, [illegible] telling the Truth [illegible]

The Principles and Objects which the Chicago Tribune advocates are:

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM,

JUSTICE AND HUMANITY,

PERPETUITY OF THE UNION,

OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.

A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT OF A REBEL TO HOLD ANY LOYAL PERSON IN SLAVERY, AND AN AFFIRMANCE THAT REBELS HAVE NO RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, UNTIL THEY FIRST OBEY IT.

And the prosecution of the war against Treason until the authority of the Government is established over the whole Union. There must be no faltering—no steps backwards. Failure now will entail dishonor and misery, rendering insecure life and property, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine and murder. Too much precious blood and valuable treasure have been sacrificed to stop now. The cheapest and shortest road to enduring peace is straight forward. If it cost our forefathers seven years of fearful struggle to found the Republic, it is surely worth as great an effort on the part of this generation to preserve it.

We have an abiding faith that the coming year will witness the complete overthrow of the rebel Confederacy. During the past year great victories have been won, and a territory larger than France or Germany has been wrested from the rebels and restored to the Union. One more campaign by [illegible] will close forever the fountains of sedition and cruel war.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the CHICAGO TRIBUNE while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a first class newspaper. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The contents of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE embrace:

1st.—A COMPLETE CURRENT HISTORY OF THE progress of the War, with the general news of the day.

2d.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES AND Special Correspondence, containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.

3d.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER POLITICAL, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.

4th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE LEGISLATURES, important Speeches and Documents.

5th.—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved the highest reputation as a Commercial paper.

6th.—CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL AND Horticultural articles by "Rural," and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.

7th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP, Reviews and pleasant miscellany.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the high price of white paper and the great increase in the wages of printers, and the enhanced cost of everything connected with printing, the following are the lowest terms at which the TRIBUNE can be afforded. There will be no deviation from these rates:

[illegible]

Remittances for clubs must be made at one time, but additions may be made at any time at club rates, after a club has been raised.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

For a club of 15 copies to one address, with $15, a free copy of the Weekly.

For a club of 20 copies to one address, with $20, a free copy of Tri-weekly TRIBUNE six months.

For a club of 40 copies to one address, with $40, a free copy of the Tri-weekly TRIBUNE one year, or the Daily six months.

For a club of 60 copies to one address, with $60, the Daily TRIBUNE free one year.

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address TRIBUNE Co., Chicago, Ill.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON'S LECTURE.

Her Personal Appearance—Her Method of Oratory.

The second lecture on, "Who was responsible for the War," drew an overflowing house. The great Metropolitan Hall was filled to its utmost capacity—by a highly intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen.

At eight o'clock the side door of the platform opened, and Miss Dickinson stepped upon the platform, and was introduced by Judge Skinner.

[illegible]

After the applause that greeted her appearance had subsided, she spoke in substance as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

GREAT MEETING AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

Speeches from Governors Blair, Salomon and Lewis, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Hon. Matt. Carpenter, and Others.

By the arrangement of the lady managers of the entertainment, the distinguished guests at the banquet of the Northwestern Fair went from the dinner tables to Metropolitan Hall, where they were greeted with hearty cheers from an immense audience. Judge Skinner, President of the Sanitary Commission, immediately introduced to the expectant throng, Gov. Blair of Michigan, who said he had seen Chicago grow from nothing to be the centre of the commerce of the West, and had come to see if she was as great in matters of benevolence and charity as she was in commerce. He had found that she was equal to every occasion. He concluded by expressing in eloquent language his high hopes of a speedy and successful termination of the war.

SPEECH BY GOV. SALOMON.

[illegible]

REMARKS OF GOV. LEWIS.

Judge Skinner then introduced Commissioner Lewis, of Wisconsin, who spoke nearly as follows:

[illegible]

At the conclusion of Mr. Lewis' speech the President read the following dispatch, at that moment received from the TRIBUNE office, which was greeted with thunders of applause:

TRIBUNE OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

Chairman Metropolitan Hall Meeting:

A special Baltimore dispatch states that in the vote the Goldsboro, State Comptroller, Maryland has emphatically decided in favor of immediate emancipation. Glorious Henry Winter Davis is elected by an immense majority. Four out of five Radical Congressmen are elected. Maryland is redeemed.

EDITORS TRIBUNE.

After Gov. Lewis had concluded, the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was called for and made an eloquent speech, which commanded the attention and won the approbation of the crowd; but we were not able to hear it with sufficient distinctness to report it satisfactorily.

SPEECH BY HON. MATT. CARPENTER.

Judge Skinner introduced next the Honorable Mat. Carpenter of Wisconsin, who made an eloquent speech, which was received with hearty applause, and of which we give the following imperfect synopsis.

[illegible]

The Queen of England in a Law Suit.

The Paris correspondent of the *N. O. Picayune* says:

We had the Queen of England—the courthouse is like your grave-yard, no respecter of persons—as the plaintiff in a singular suit. [illegible]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

Interesting News from Rebel People and Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 4, 1863.

There is nothing later from Mayfield, Ky., [illegible]

The steamer Commercial has just arrived, bringing Memphis dates of the 3d. There had been a fight at Pine Bluff, Ark., of which reports are rather indefinite. It occurred on the 27th or 28th ult. Marmaduke attacked the place, which was garrisoned and defended by Col. Clayton, with 700 cavalry, including the 7th Kansas. The rebels, though numbering about 3,000, were repulsed with the loss of a considerable number of killed and wounded.

Col. Clayton's loss was 12 killed and 15 wounded. Our forces were still in pursuit when my informant left that vicinity.

The editor of the *Bulletin* conversed with an "intelligent Mississippian," late from the Central portion of the State, who furnishes the following information:

A large portion of Loring's division were around Canton. He has about 6,000 infantry, 3,000 guarding the Mobile & Ohio and Southern Railroad. Loring was with Pemberton when whipped by Grant at Baker's Creek, which is about thirty miles east of Vicksburg. After that fight, Loring's division was ordered to retreat to Vicksburg, but Loring had no confidence in Pemberton, and refused to go into the trenches. So he took his division to Joe Johnston, then at Canton, and escaped capture.

Gen. S. D. Lee commands a cavalry force, consisting of about 10,000 men, comprising four divisions under Gens. Jackson, Crosby, Ross and Roddy. Crosby's forces are between Jackson and Vicksburg; Ross between Benton and Moore's Bluff, on the Big Black; Chalmers is between Granada and Oxford, and Roddy above and about Corinth.

At the last accounts Gen. Lee was above Corinth, and a force under his immediate command estimated at about 6,000. The remainder, about 4,000 being between Oxford and Vicksburg.

Lee's headquarters are in the field.

Various bands are roaming around conscripting every man into the rebel service.

Stark has a regiment of cavalry. His headquarters are at Belmont, eight miles north of Panola, Miss.

A small force under Capt. McMahon is at the mouth of the Coldwater, sixty miles east of Helena.

Lieut. Gibson with fifty men is in Chickamoe county, near Farls' Point, confiscating. Capt. Floyd, near Friar's Point in same county, has fifty men belonging to the State and not to Confederate States. Their duty is to burn cotton, and destroy steamboats. This band lately burned the steamer Mist. Each band has a pack of negro hounds.

Conscriptors come up to a man's house and announce that its inmates, young or old, shall go with them to headquarters, at Grenada. The conscriptors announce that they have such a person, calling him by name, and before the luckless man can have an opportunity to say a word, are ordered to take him to the guard-house. There the unfortunate remains two or three days, until a sufficient number are obtained, and are then sent to the conscript camp, where they are placed under such surveillance that escape is next to impossible. They are now denied all opportunity to go and see their families, or even to take sufficient clothing.

Pillow has his headquarters at Columbus, Miss.

Chalmers claims that he had obtained an advantage over our forces at Wyatt Station, when his ammunition gave out and he had to retreat to Oxford to replenish.

It is claimed by our informant, that an attempt on Memphis in great force was only prevented by our demonstrations upon Canton.

Six men were recently shot at Meridian for desertion—four in one day.

Mr. John N. Buck, who had been known as a Union man, was arrested on the road, while returning to his home, taken to Hardee's headquarters at Enterprise, and hung.

There is not enough food and clothing in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia for the use of the citizens, much less the army.

Cotton cards are worth $30 per pair; bacon, $2.50 per pound; wheat, $10 per bushel; coarse cotton cloth, $4 per yard. Corn is the only cheap article of food, and that is worth 80 cents per bushel. Home made jeans are worth $15 per yard, and scarce.

Most of the negroes in Mississippi have been run off to Georgia and Alabama.

The Mississippians acknowledge themselves whipped, and would gladly give up and make the best terms possible, if they could have the option.

Continuing the fight or giving up the negroes and quit, they would accept the latter proposition gladly. It is a heavy tax on any man now to feed and clothe negroes. If they could be allowed and could they return to their homes and live in peace, enjoying the little left them, they would gladly accept the proffer. But the leaders in the South, who first fired the Southern heart for devastation, now teach the people to believe that if they continue to fight, they will soon get their independence and enjoy their property, but if they submit, they will lose lands, houses, liberty, in fact, everything they possess, and become absolute slaves to hard Yankee task-masters.

Fully one half of the people steadfastly believe their own negroes will hereafter possess lands, and the owners be driven out. The war would not last ten days if people understood the real facts, that they could stay at their homes and enjoy their freedom, their houses, and their lands.

There is nothing new regarding General Sherman's movements. Major Gen. Ord, commanding the 13th army corps, passed up to-day, *en route* for Louisville.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 4, 1863.

We have some further particulars of a reliable character from the recent raid on Union City. It seems that a large rebel force was supposed to have been there. Chalmer's, Faulkner's or Newton's, or perhaps all these combined, made a strike on Sunday in the direction of Union City. Passing on toward Columbus and Paducah, burning the bridge at Moscow over the Obion River, tearing up the Railroad track and doing other damage, to what extent is not yet learned. They also destroyed the telegraph line, thus cutting off communication between Columbus and Union City. Yesterday they were a portion of them still at Mayfield. The telegraph line has already been repaired, and the railroad will soon be in operation.

Gen. A. J. Smith is on the alert and making every exertion to make good all damages, strengthen all the weak points and render further attempts of this kind out the part of the rebels, out of the question.

A flag of truce has just reached here, Lieutenant Colonel Watts and Secretary, and Dr. Hicks, the commissioner for exchange of prisoners; also, the wife of the late rebel General Bowen came under it.

Col. Watts desires to make this the depot for exchange, as it is convenient for the whole West.

Gen. McPherson, Col. Coolbaugh and [illegible] met the flag of truce at Big Black and escorted it to the city.

Major Osband captured an important rebel mail yesterday while on an expedition up the Yazoo.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VICKSBURG, Oct. 30, 1863.

A detective was shot near the levee last night while attempting to arrest some soldiers who were engaged in contraband business. Seven soldiers were arrested on suspicion to-day.

There is no news from Dixie. There is almost constant skirmishing on the Big Black. The negro cavalry have made a good reputation, proving themselves able always to encounter with the foe at equal numbers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VICKSBURG, Oct. 30, 1863.

With the exception of a little skirmishing on the Big Black, there is but little doing. There is some talk of building and repairing the railroad in Louisiana, Tensas, [illegible] which needs repairing in order to open communication with that country.

Just now the weather is like spring, very dry, and no signs of rain.

Gloom succeeds the hallucination of brightness that prevailed over the rebel sky when they thought to drive us from Tennessee. [illegible]

CAIRO, Nov. 4.—From official sources, we learn that a party of rebels, [illegible] made a raid on Mayfield, Ky., on Monday, 2d inst., where they robbed every store, broke up the railroad track and destroyed the rolling stock. It is also reported that a number of our people were taken prisoners, among whom were Hon. L. Anderson, M. A. and [illegible]

CAIRO, Nov. 5.—Rebel guerrillas are [illegible] Western Kentucky. [illegible] they captured two trains of cars [illegible] and are doing great damage to the [illegible] There is a force of about 1,500 guerrillas there.

The Maryland Election—Her Voice is for Emancipation.

Henry Winter Davis Elected—Four Out of Five Radical Congressmen Chosen.

President Lincoln to Governor Bradford.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5, 1863.

Has the West been looking for an answer to Montgomery Blair's Rockville speech? It has come. Our radical emancipation men have nailed for election day. Returns come in slowly, but enough is known to declare that Henry H. Goldsborough is elected by a handsome majority for State Comptroller over Sam Maffit, copperhead; and thus MARYLAND HAS EMPHATICALLY DECIDED FOR UNCONDITIONAL EMANCIPATION.

There were also to be chosen a State Commissioner of the Land Office and five Congressmen. In the first district J. W. Crisfield, copperhead, runs J. A. J. Creswell very close, and it is conceded that the former is elected. In the second, third and fourth, Ed. H. Webster, Henry Winter Davis and Frank Thomas have gone over the track with a rush. In the fifth district the issue is more doubtful, but Holland has probably been chosen over Calvert, thus giving Maryland four out of five radical unconditional emancipation Congressmen, led off by the gallant Henry Winter Davis. Glory enough for one day. Is not Postmaster Blair answered?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The conflict between the military and civil authorities in Maryland excites much comment. The last reply of the President covers the principal points in the correspondence. It is dated at the War Department, and directed to Gov. Bradford:

[illegible]

A. LINCOLN,

President of the United States.

Gen. Schenck subsequently issued an order modified in accordance with the suggestions thrown out in the letter by Mr. Lincoln.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 6, 1863.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Returned prisoners at Annapolis tell horrible stories of their treatment at Richmond. They are dying rapidly at Annapolis, the physician says from sheer starvation. Nearly one fourth of the last lot of one hundred and eighty brought up last Thursday, have died. Twenty-four of them were from Ohio. Five are dead and two or three more dying. They say the condition of the 3,600 prisoners left still on Belle Island is as bad as their own, and are earnest for some means of having them relieved. All tell of being robbed of all their money and other valuables. To the surprise of all, however, rebels have since allowed a supply sent to our prisoners from here to reach them, so a letter received here to-day from Gen. Neal Dow states. There are no promises made as to securing exchanges. The number of our officers now confined in Richmond is nine hundred and sixty seven from the army and nine from the navy. Of army officers there are 1 Brigadier General, 14 Colonels, 23 Lieutenant Colonels, 29 Surgeons, 43 Assistant Surgeons, 38 Majors, 245 Captains, 254 First Lieutenants, 297 Second Lieutenants.

FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge is stated to have been placed in command of the rebel corps lately under Gen. D. H. Hill, that officer having been relieved of the command. Recruiting stations for slaves have been opened in all the lower counties in Missouri. An order for a similar course in Kentucky and Tennessee will soon be issued.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Sec. Chase and others have made efforts to have Rosecrans sent to Missouri, to take the place of Schofield, who is now conceded to be only a Brigadier, and, consequently, not competent to command a Department where Major Generals must come under him, but it is not believed that there is any hope for the success of the attempt.

It is certain that he cannot be appointed to anything except in defiance of the opposition of some of the highest authorities in management of war. Efforts are working to have Gen. Stedman and Cox of Ohio, promoted to Maj. Generals.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

In addition to law necessary in view of the law passed the latter days of last Congress, instructing the clerk of the house to make up a list of the members to have certificates of election made out in form. It is also important to have certificates put into his hands in time for examination before the assembling of the House. It is known that copperheads are already forwarding certificates, and it is supposed that he may attempt to place such construction on the law as to include such certificates as are not handed him before the day for meeting of Congress.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. BUTLER.

No one doubts the soldierly ability of his predecessor, Gen. Foster, but he has not the intensity of purpose which characterizes Gen. Butler, in the crushing out of the rebellion, by striking at its cause. It is considered an earnest of a purpose to conduct the war in that quarter on what are briefly known as "Butler principles." It is said here that upon Gen. Butler's taking command in North Carolina, an amazing tumble in the market value of field negroes [illegible]

MAJOR GEN. PRENTISS.

Major Gen. Prentiss of Quincy, Ill., has tendered his resignation to the War Department, and it has been accepted.

THE RESULT IN MISSOURI.

Dispatches to members of the administration from radical Congressmen elected, announce that the citizens' vote in St. Louis gives radical majority of 1,400, and that the radical majority in Blair's district amounts to 3,000. Radicals and Radicalists both claim the State.

A PRESIDENTIAL STORY.

A visitor congratulating Mr. Lincoln to-day on the prospects of his re-election, was answered by that indefatigable story-teller with an anecdote of an Illinois farmer who undertook to blast his own rocks. His first effort at producing an explosion proved a failure. He explained the cause by exclaiming, "Pshaw, this powder has been shot once before!"

[illegible]

The rebels claim to have received twenty-two thousand, one hundred and five Union prisoners at Richmond within the last twelve months.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The case of a [illegible] taking Schenck's place after the meeting of Congress, and still others at his succeeding Burnside.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says: The mortality among our exchanged prisoners at Annapolis, [illegible] hope of our Government to apply a corrective retaliation, if the rebel authorities do not upon remonstrance, treat our captured men according to the rules of war. A scarcity of food in Richmond may give color to the plea of inevitable necessity as an excuse for the insufficient nourishment of our men, but there is a design in this starvation. The rebels mean to force us to a return to the old system of exchange, which excluded officers of negro regiments and those of Colonel Streight's command. They will not succeed. President Lincoln will not fail the black men who have taken up arms at his call, nor white men who command them. He will not tolerate any proposition which seeks to establish distinctions between our black and white soldiers as prisoners of war.

It is probable that the new fractional currency will be suppressed, and a new effort made at the Government engraving and printing establishment.

AGRICULTURAL.

We extract the following from a long article on this subject published in the *Mark Lane Express*. It contains important facts:

The use of salt in the food of cattle must not be looked upon as a direct producer of flesh, so much as a necessary element of the economy without which animals are apt to perish from disease, but with which the body is kept in a normal and healthy state. Not many years ago a German agriculturist, Unzracker, brought forward an experiment which is in direct accordance with this opinion. Wishing to obtain some exact notion of the influence which salt exercised upon his sheep, the flocks of which lived upon a low, damp pasture land, and received habitually a certain dose of salt, he fixed upon ten sheep, and struck off their usual allowance of salt. This remarkable experiment was continued for three years, with the following results: In the first year five of the ten died of rot and worms. In this year the remainder of the flock, 450 head, lost only four sheep. The second year a new lot of ten sheep, deprived of salt, lost seven individuals, the remainder of the flock, 364 head, lost five only; a little later, the other three died also from diarrhoea. The third year was very rainy. Sixteen sheep were selected, and deprived of salt. The whole of them died in the course of the year of rot and vermicular pneumonia. In the Brazils and Columbia, flocks may be annihilated by being deprived of salt; here we have an example of the same thing happening in our own latitudes.

M. Gasparin, member of the Agricultural Society of Lyons, assures us that the milk of cows subjected to a daily allowance of salt is richer in butter and cheese than when these same cows are deprived of salt.

Sinclair, to whom agriculture owes much useful information, has observed that the habitual use of salt has a marked influence in improving the quantity and quality of the wool of sheep. This is in accordance with Boussingault's experiments on bullocks. Sinclair goes still further as concerns pigs. Some of the fattest pigs killed in Ireland, according to this observer, are those to whom a certain portion of salt is regularly given.

Many other English agriculturists have proved by direct experiments that a regular distribution of salt to cattle is especially useful in preventing hoove, (meteorisation,) caused by feeding cattle with leguminous and cruciferous vegetables. [illegible]

But there is another important consideration with regard to the regular distribution of salt to cattle. Unlike to its influence in preventing disease. Its daily use because of serious consequence when flocks and herds are menaced with these epidemic attacks which too frequently ravage a whole country at once, when a proper use of salt would either prevent them entirely, or at least reduce them to less disastrous proportions. [illegible]

CULTIVATION OF LAND BY STEAM.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 5d.]

John Bull, who generally follows at some distance in the wake of Brother Jonathan, is beating the latter in one matter; the steam-plough has already come into practical use in England; it is yet an experiment with us. We gather some interesting particulars of the results of steam plowing on English farms from a paper by Mr. John Algernon Clark, printed in the Royal Agricultural Society's journal. He proves, by a great number of reports, that steam tillage is cheaper, more expeditious and more efficient than horse tillage. [illegible]

A steam plow accomplishes in a day the work of from twelve to twenty, or even thirty horses. In a long day it may do the work of forty horses. The engine does not tire as animals do, and readily consents to overwork; nor does it eat except when it works. It is quite possible to plow even by moonlight. The signals are given to the engine man by lanterns, and the plowman and porter boys can see their work well enough by common moonlight. Moreover the steam plow breaks up the soil to the depth of ten inches as easily as a horse plow goes five inches deep; and the result is a constant and great improvement of the land thus treated. It is drained better, through the breaking up of the subsoil, and instances are frequent where waste and poor lands have become fertile and productive by means of such thorough cultivation. Mr. Clark gives the testimony of a number of farmers who found their wheat heavier, and the yield increased by from six to eight bushels per acre. By successive years of steam culture the land becomes lighter and more easily worked; and so great is the increased worth of the crops, several farmers testify, that their lands have grown in value one-third, through the use of it. One asserts that he gets six bushels more wheat per acre; another, that he gets one-third more roots; another, that the crops under the steam-plough come a week or ten days earlier to harvest; and it is commonly reported that several kinds of troublesome weeds have been entirely eradicated by the use of the steam-plough.

There are cases where the use of steam has not proved profitable; but this is only to say that certain circumstances of soil and situation are necessary to its most advantageous employment. [illegible]

The question of cost is of course one which must rule, to a great extent, with farmers everywhere. Where so costly an instrument as a reaper and mower finds buyers, however, expense will not form a serious obstacle if once men are convinced that, to use a homely phrase, they "can get their money back." [illegible]

This last mentioned apparatus—plough, engine and all necessary gearing—cost about $3,300. Mr. Smith, its owner, does work for the neighboring farmers when not employed on his own place. He sold off, on introducing steam, three horses, with implements, for which he received $675, and the result of his operation were such that in less than two years he cleared off the remaining outlay, and had his machinery in good order and free of cost.

In some cases neighboring farmers club together and buy an engine for use in common. This can be done to good advantage, as the steam-plough works so that and is so arranged as to be readily moved from place to place over common roads. The benefits of such a plan are greater than appear at first sight. For instance, two farmers purchased together an engine and plough which cost them three thousand dollars. But they sold off twelve of their sixteen horses, for which they received at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each horse. This cleared at one blow half the expense of the new machinery, and left each farmer with only seven hundred and fifty dollars to pay, or to mortgage his farm for. [illegible]

Now that so many of our young men have gone to fight their country's battles, the general introduction of the steam-plough would be a boon to Western farmers. It was stated that, if this plan [illegible] by wealthy farmers or capitalists; but this is not the case; small landowners can use it profitably; and, no doubt, among a people so acute in their interests and so generally intelligent as our farming population, plans could be readily devised by which the steam plough could be brought into use on terms within the reach of every forehanded farmer.

GOVERNMENT HORSES.

The Horse Shoeing Establishment and the Stables at Washington.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* writing from Washington concerning the Transportation Bureau, gives the following readable description of those parts of it devoted to the horses:

THE HORSE SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT

is arranged on an immense scale, and astonishes the visitor by the completeness of its organization and the amount of work accomplished. Two hundred men, blackened with soot, with bare, brawny arms, are beating out an anvil chorus that rings in a deafening peal upon the ear, and dies away over the housetops and across the placid river in a soft, melodious chime, like the music of the bells among the mountains of the Rhine. The sun peeps in through the skylights, building brilliant columns like the leaning tower, of the ashes drifting in the air, and the roar of the bellows sound like the rush of a tempest sweeping upon a forest. Horses stamp and prance about uneasily, casting weird shadows in the gloom, and one begins to think of Vulcan and the fires where thunderbolts were forged, until the workmen, impatient with the restlessness of the animals, add blows and imprecations to the din, that check all flights of imagination and bring one back marvellously fast from fancy pictures of mythological ironworkers to the sober, unpoetical realities of the blacksmith's shop. This establishment is capable of shoeing one thousand horses per day. Think of it. Four thousand shoes fitted and nailed to the hoofs by a single shop in less than ten hours. There are times, however, when the work is rather slack; but the men are all retained for any emergency that may arise, and a brigade of cavalry can be fitted out from among new horses and sent to the front within three days from the reception of the order. The mules are shod at one of the wagon parks north of the city. No little amusement is occasioned sometimes by these refractory animals, and the blacksmith frequently gets "histed" by a kick that reveals to him a most remarkable astronomical phenomenon. Had all the anathemas that have been hurled at these hybrids at the shoeing establishment petrified, we should have had a quarry of stone sufficient to have paved all Washington and built up on Mason and Dixon's line a wall like that of China. When a mule is too unruly he is introduced to the rack, into which he is led, and suspended by bands of leather passing under him and attached to the cross pieces overhead. His hoofs are then thrust through iron stirrups, which are bolted to the timbers, and the villain is as helpless as a housefly in a spider's net.

Hundreds of kegs of shoes and nails are sent to the front, already fitted, requiring in most cases no additional work, and never more than a few blows from the hammer to bend the shoe to the exact shape of the hoof.

THE HORSE STABLES

Are the most important objects of interest, and, while we shall not have time to wander through all the buildings, which stretch over acres of the city, an idea can be formed of their character by an examination of one or two. First, there are the transfer stables, into which horses are received, examined and sent to the several bureaus of this department, according to their physical condition and fitness for the artillery, cavalry or trains. Near these are the issuing stables, one for each branch of the service. Some of these stables are nothing more than sheds built over the old picket lines put up in twenty second street at the beginning of the war, though most of the buildings are substantial structures, well ventilated, nicely fitted up with racks and mangers, and made as comfortable as any in the city. The floors of the stables are of clay, hardened with lime, and are kept as clean as the floor of a granary. Men are employed constantly with wheelbarrows and brooms in removing all litter, and sprinkling lime, while the frequent use of the whitewash brushes on the buildings preserves a purity of atmosphere and cleanliness little to be expected in such an establishment. In some of the stables each stall has affixed to it a small red card, upon which is placed the name of the officer to whom the horse occupying the space may belong, and after a short sojourn in these quarters the animals never miss their own stalls, but march in with the precision of veterans. Each yard has immense troughs, through which fresh water is constantly running, and sections of hose hang up in every building, ready to be attached to the plugs in case of fire. In addition to the immense stables already in use, several new ones are being built in various parts of the city, one of which embraces within its enclosure twenty six acres. These are to be fitted up in the best manner, with every convenience, and will, with those now occupied, will accommodate, by economizing space, over twenty thousand horses. Every three days the horses are all inspected, and the sick sent to the hospitals. Should there be any suffering from infectious disorders, they are sent across the river to stables near Arlington, where, if a cure cannot be effected, they are shot. Changes are constantly being made throughout the entire establishment. Horses are arriving from all quarters, requisitions from the front are being filled, and the diseased are sent off to the wards of the hospital—so that the inspector in passing through the stables twice a week, needs as much time as many new "strange faces" as he would at a large New York hotel. The broken down horses sent in from the army are frequently recruited up, and some of them are returned to the front; others put in the trains and those pronounced incurable either condemned and sold at public auction, bringing from fifty cents to five dollars apiece, or shot. Forty men are employed burying dead horses on the Virginia side, and hundreds of acres have already been converted into a vast cemetery, across which, when the shadows are flying, the long low ridges seem to roll like the swells of the sea. The burial parties are paid from a fund raised by the sale of hides, contractors paying for them over a dollar apiece, and taking them off at their own expense. The stables for the mules are arranged similarly to those of the horses, and will accommodate about two thousand. Here the same regulations concerning cleanliness, &c., are observed, and the fat, sleek appearance of the animals well attests the luxuriance of their living. Near these stables are large yards, into which the horses and mules are turned loose for exercise, and in pleasant weather it is not unusual to see a herd charging round the lot, as if possessed of the Evil One, and seeking for a steep place down which to rush into the sea. Not long since a regiment of cavalry horses were brought in from the front and turned loose into a lot near Arlington. The animals, as their bridles were removed, filed in as regularly as though going out on parade or drill, and formed in a column, each horse falling into his proper place as though his rider was on his back. Sometimes the herd gets uneasy or frightened, the whole mass sways to and fro, and seems mixed up in inextricable confusion, when suddenly a squadron will form, dash out on the lead, and the others falling in behind, will charge impetuously around the field, as though urged on by the mad excitement of battle. It is not often, however, that these things happen. Great care is observed to prevent any stampede, the animals having broken out from the enclosure several times and scattered through the pine forest of Fairfax, from which many have never been recovered. There is much about this terribly abused animal which only the rigid discipline and drill of military life have developed, and in witnessing the precision of the movements of these staid old worn out war steeds one finds himself unconsciously investing them with reason, and almost lifting them into the scale of intelligent beings.

Horrible Murder.

[From the Niles (Mich.) Republican, Oct. 31.]

A man was found in the road murdered, about 8 o'clock last Saturday morning, one mile and a quarter south west of this city. He was discovered by an old gentleman named Henry Laushbaugh, who was coming to the city with a load of hoop poles. As soon as the fact became known, Justice Coleman, together with a jury, repaired to the spot. We have learned the following facts in relation to the affair:

From appearance, the murder took place in some grubs, about ten rods from the road, where two men had apparently slept the night before, and the murdered man made his way from where the struggle took place to where he was found in the road, as his course was easily traced by a large stream of blood. He was stabbed three times. Once in the left side of his neck, which looked as though the knife had gone nearly through, once in the left side, and once in the left groin. Any one of the wounds would have produced death. An overcoat was found where the encounter took place, with a knife hole through the side of it, and from appearance belonged to the man that escaped, as blood was traced in an opposite direction from where the murdered man was found. The murdered man had on an overcoat, dress coat, two vests, two shirts, two pairs of drawers, and a pair of pants, which were stolen from Twombly's store and Spain's tailor shop, the Tuesday evening previous. Nearly four hundred dollars worth of the silks which were stolen the same evening was also found where the scuffle took place in the grubs.

The murdered man was a stranger, and was not recognized by any of our citizens. He probably belonged to a regularly organized band of thieves, and he and his companion got to quarreling about a division of the goods, perhaps, which resulted in the fatal affray. The deceased was a medium sized man, with sandy whiskers and moustache.

Up to this writing no clue has been gained as to who the deceased was or who murdered him. Several arrests have been made, but to no purpose. For a week or two previous to the murder, two men were peddling jewelry in the place, which, without doubt, was stolen, and, as they have not been seen since the murder took place, were probably engaged in the affair some way.

[illegible]

An Adulterer Shot by an Injured Husband.

[From the Grant County (Wis.) Herald.]

On Wednesday evening of last week, a man named Thomas E. Lloyd, of Defiance county, Ohio, arrived at Beetown, and called Mr. G. Lampson, the postmaster, to the door, telling he had some business of a private nature, and was wishing it known that a stranger had come to town. He told Lampson that Mr. L. Tawney, of that place, was living with his (Lloyd's) lawful wife, and that he wanted to call there for some property of his that the adulterous parties had taken with them and were now in possession of. Lloyd said he wished for some citizen and the constable to accompany him to evidence that all was right. Lampson refused to go, saying "some difficulty may arise," and asked "Are you armed, Mr. Lloyd?" Lloyd said "No, only with a sort of half-worthless pistol, but Dr. Tawney is a coward, so there is no danger" or words to that effect. It was then arranged that Mr. Holloway and Mr. Wells, the latter a constable, should go along with Lloyd. They went to Dr. Tawney's house about nine o'clock, and knocking, were invited in by the Doctor, who said "How are you Lloyd?" while the latter said, "Where is my wife?" the Doctor replied, "In the room there," whereupon Lloyd raised his pistol and shot Tawney, the ball entering about the liver and lodging in the spine. Dr. Tawney fell to the floor mortally wounded, and died the third day about 11 o'clock.

Immediately after the shooting, Lloyd turned to the constable, saying, "I'm at your service," and was thereupon taken before Justice Rockfeller for examination, which was postponed till morning. The next morning, the excitement being very great, it was thought best to send the man to Lancaster to await the fate of Tawney, who, if he should die, Lloyd would be examined on a charge of murder, instead of attempt to murder. A partial examination was had on Wednesday by Esquire Bare. District Attorney Mills for the State, Barber for defendant. by agreement, the trial was postponed to allow parties to send to Ohio for witnesses, Lloyd going to jail.

Mr. Lloyd appears to be a hard-working farmer, and so doubt a man of considerable fortune; he has been a Justice of the Peace for many years, and may be a good enough citizen. He had been the husband of Mrs. Lloyd for about twenty years, all of which time, till since June last, they have lived together, whether happily is to be proven. They have two children, one a son who is in the army, and a daughter grown up. He speaks well in general of Mrs. Lloyd, except for going away with Tawney, and says, that some months or years ago she took to spiritualism and reading books on the affinities—or free-love heresy, and that she seemed particularly devoted to the idea that marriage is but legalized prostitution. This he affirms to be the prime cause of her ruin. She, however, denies her conversion to such principles. She is a good-looking woman and quite intelligent. Dr. Tawney, it is agreed by Lloyd and his wife, was a good physician, and always conducted himself well enough, except with the women. He was for a time a deacon in the Baptist Church, but went off to live for a time with the wife of the minister of the same church to which he belonged. The Doctor, feeling that he had the worst of the bargain, surrendered her up to the preacher, after living with her some four months in Dane county, Wisconsin, and returned to his own wife, she granting him full pardon. Dr. Tawney, at the time he took up with Mrs. Lloyd, left a wife and four children in destitute circumstances, and for no just cause, except that she had fewer attractions than Mrs. Lloyd. He was probably a respectable adulterer in many cases, and would, doubtless, soon have left Mrs. Lloyd for some other, but for the shot which Lloyd gave him, and which may prove the means by which one or more other families are to be saved from disgrace, by which assertion, however, we are not to be understood as justifying the murder. Dr. Tawney is having a good practice at Beetown, but was not pretending to Baptist practice or example.

Shakspeare on Neutrality.

In the works of Shakspeare, we find the following, which we commend to the attention of our readers, who will, doubtless, be able to make an application thereof by the light of events now transpiring. Shakspeare was an Englishman, and describes with his magic pen exactly the position of England:

[illegible]

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—In a recent march from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap, the brigade of infantry under Col. Fitzroy de Courcey made sixty miles in forty-two hours. This is the best exhibition of military pedestrianism that has been chronicled during the war, and the President has directed the Secretary of War to present his compliments to the heroes of this expedition.

—At a coin sale in New York last week a silver dollar of 1794 brought the price of $385. This dollar is very rare, and almost impossible to find in good preservation.

—A case is on trial before the United States District Court in New York, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover $10,000 damages to a cargo of tea on the voyage from Amoy, China, to New York, by reason of the vessel being infested with cockroaches, which, it is charged, ate off the outer labels of the packages so as to get at the inner label, so that the contents could not be ascertained. The libellants claim that the value of the tea in the market was thereby diminished.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending November 3.

[Abridged from Wednesday's N. Y. Tribune.]

[illegible]

SPRING, [illegible]

COOLEY FARWELL [illegible]

42, 44 and 46 WABASH [illegible]

DOMESTIC [illegible]

DRESS GOODS [illegible]

TO BROOM CORN GROWERS [illegible]

AURORA SEMINARY [illegible]

WINTER TERM [illegible]

Opens December 1st [illegible]

AYER'S

AGUE CURE

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever

OR FEVER AND AGUE,

Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache,

OR BILIOUS FEVERS,

[illegible]

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY

[illegible]

Every Horse Owner [illegible]

CAUTION. [illegible]

DOCTOR BIGLOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN

[illegible]

179 S. Clark St., corner [illegible]

DRS HUNTER & VON [illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL [illegible]

FAIRBANKS' SCALES [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT [illegible]

At Your Own Homes [illegible]

WILLIAM WOOD [illegible]

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT [illegible]

1,000 AGENTS [illegible]

SOMETHING TO DO [illegible]

WANTED.—400 [illegible]

WANTED.—Agents [illegible]

WANTED.—[illegible]

$10 PER DAY NET [illegible]

CAYUGA BLACK DUCK.—This [illegible] variety of Ducks, The Best for Laying, for Feathers and for Meat, CAN BE HAD BY CALLING AT THE SUMMIT FARM, [illegible]

TIVERTON BANK.—Pursuant [illegible]

DR. J. HERRICK [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

[illegible]

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Washington society was thrilled by an event of note yesterday—the nuptials of Ex-Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, and the daughter of Secretary Chase.

We give elsewhere the amended list of exemptions from the draft on the score of physical ailment. It does not, like its predecessor, include all the "ills that flesh is heir to," but only such as will form insurmountable obstacles to their possessor's entering the armies of the Union. This list is on the other, a help to shirks and means to escape the draft, but is simply a safeguard for the Government, to save it from the expense of enrolling incompetent men. It is greatly improved in this respect.

The more we get of election returns the better they look. The following are the majorities for the Union ticket in the eighteen loyal States that have held elections during the past seven months:

Maine	20,000	West Virginia	[illegible]
New Hampshire	4,000	Ohio	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	Kentucky	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	California	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	Indiana	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	Illinois	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	Iowa	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	Wisconsin	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	Minnesota	[illegible]

THE SITUATION.

On the map of the United States draw a line from Chattanooga, in Tennessee, to Fredericksburg, in Virginia, taking Knoxville *en route*. This is the line occupied by the army of the Union, gradually and strongly pressing in upon the very heart of the Confederacy. Of this grand army Gen. Thomas has the right, Burnside the centre, and Meade the left. The present aspect of the campaign justifies this general statement.

The rebels have been feeling for a weak point in the line and have evidently found it with Burnside, since the enemy's forces in his front has strengthened and [illegible] erately severe blows have been dealt him. But this movement to the centre has been done by the rebels at the expense of their power in Virginia, and it has become Meade's business to attend to it. He does not propose to set down on the Potomac a spectator while they fight elsewhere, and his time for them is to come back and fight him.

Late movements in Virginia have been precipitated by the positive information which had reached Washington recently that Gen. Lee's army was reduced to less than 40,000 men, on account of the large detachments which had been sent to him to operate against Gen. Burnside in East Tennessee.

Preliminary to Lee's movement forward came his feint northward to destroy the railroads and stave off, if possible, any advance on our part. The game did not win. Gen. Meade is now at Fredericksburg, within sixty miles of the rebel capital. This skillful offensive movement of our left will speedily tell for the relief of the centre, for there will be a hurried recall of rebel troops back from East Tennessee to save their capital.

Meanwhile Gen. Grant on the right of this line is not idle. Hooker and Sherman are sweeping out around Bragg's left flank. Any day may bring on a battle, and indeed three or four great engagements may take place simultaneously on this great extended line of battle. On this gage of battle the rebellion has laid its last stake. If defeated in those fields the great conspiracy will be at an end, to be heard of no more save in sullen and sulky fragments.

THE LAKE ERIE PLOT.

The timid little rumor that came into our dispatch column of yesterday morning, as if ashamed of its Philadelphia origin, (not a very good start in life for a piece of news,) has bloomed into a full blown sensation, and now comes backed with high official names. The Governor of Ohio, the Governor General of Canada, the Secretary of War, the Mayor of Buffalo, are all variously mentioned as sharing in bringing this plot to light, being no less than a scheme of rebels to fit out armed vessels in Canada, and make a grand water raid on exposed points on Lake Erie, having as their primal object the release of the rebel officers prisoners on the island of Sandusky. The plot has been so well aired, that there is little danger that it will be again heard from. The United States steamer Michigan is cruising off the island, and other arrangements to improvise an armed force afloat have been made, so the probability is that Buffalo and her Lake Erie sisters are safe.

It is almost certain, however, that this Canada plot is but a fragmentary portion of that other rebel plot recently discovered in Ohio, while it is even more probable that both, as well as Buckner's futile raid, are floating debris of the great wreck of Vallandigham's infamous gang. This now disjointed machine was made ready to use when the fire-brands of war through the North had the home vote of Ohio sustained that traitor. For doubtless such these interlocking plots were framed. With that result they would have been dangerous, but we deem that now there will be few with hardihood enough to put their heads in the lion's mouth. Ohio, insulted and indignant at the imputations cast upon her fealty, would make warm and short work with any rebel gang invading her borders, come they from Canada or across the Ohio River. Nevertheless it will be well to watch these men who mean mischief, and are only seeking for exposed points.

RAILROAD ACCOMMODATIONS.

Chicago, with its "network of railways," has excited the wonder and admiration of the world; and has formed a prolific subject for writers of all descriptions, and for all imaginable purposes. Yet for months past, some of the most important branches of our commercial industry have been subjected to inconveniences, from the want of more railway accommodation, that would be absolutely incredible to those whose knowledge of our resources is confined to the productions above alluded to. Such is the inevitable delay and uncertainty attending the receipt and transmission of merchandise, that important orders are daily withheld, or altogether abandoned, in many of our most important districts of country, thereby inflicting no small loss to the dealer, but materially crippling the trade of this city.

It is a well ascertained fact that the lumber trade of this city has sustained more injury from this cause than from all others combined. Independent of a large number of orders which have been altogether cancelled, a large quantity of lumber is still in this city, which has been paid for, weeks since, and is still delayed for want of cars to transport it to its destination. Until within a few days, goods have been delayed from three to six weeks on their way here from New York, that under ordinary circumstances could be transmitted in six or seven days.

Taking into account the fluctuating condition of our money market, the disturbing influences that are at work in our import and export trade, and all other contingencies [illegible]